THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII.—No. 39. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Rumors of War—Their Truth Officially Denied.

From Le Moniteur Officiel, July 29.

Various organs of the French and foreign press publish, as well founded, statements which are of a nature to carry doubt and disquietude into the operations of commerce and industry. Our international relations, it is persistently alleged, are strained, and justify the presentiment of a war, more or less close at hand.

To give an appearance of probability to these assertions, the formation of two new corps on our eastern frontier is announced; preparations are said to be actively going on in the War Department, and it is also said that the effective of the army is maintained at the strength which it had attained towards the end of April last. Those rumors are totally destitute of foundation. They can only be produced and propagated by hostile passions, interested speculations, and a highly lamentable credulity. The truth is this—there is no diplomatic question before the Emperor's Government of a nature to modify its peaceful and friendly relations with the various powers.

The Cabinet of Florence has taken the most energetic measures to protect the Pontifical frontier against every attempt, and the Convention of the 15th of September, 1864, will be resolutely executed. No new camp is to be established either in the interior or on the frontiers of the Empire. The soldiers belonging to the classes of 1860 and '61 have been dismissed to their homes since the 1st of June. The active army comprises at the present moment only the four contingents belonging to the classes of 1862, '63, '64, and '65. That of 1866 will be incorporated, towards the close of August, but the intention of the Government is to dismiss the men of 1862 at the same period. From the 1st of September, therefore, the active army will comprise only the contingents of four classes out of seven. The effective of horses has been sensibly increased in consequence of purchases made in April, but the Minister of War has decided that eight or ten thousand of them shall be placed in the hands of agriculturists, and that measure is in course of execution. The Government feels confident that these precise declarations will dissipate the doubts which have taken possession of the public mind.

ITALY.

Proclamation of the National Insurrection Committees.

Romans! The general desire, the wish of all those who love honor and their country, is to be realized. No more dissension, no more divisions. All the friends of the Liberal Party, notwithstanding their political creeds, have joined hands; they have united their strength to overthrow, and forever, the little remainder of the Papal temporal power and to give Rome to Italy.

The National Roman Committee and the Centre of Insurrection are transformed into a National Roman Commission, which will lead affairs. Let us rejoice in such concord, and let us strengthen it with unity of faith, discipline, purpose and sacrifices. The Roman fasces is now found; let us never break it asunder, and it will soon give us the victory.

Romans! The respectable citizens who represent the National Roman Commission are worthy of their high mission, but they could do nothing without your co-operation. In good faith second them, and the undertaking will be crowned with success. If we are all of one sentiment, some twenty-five millions of Italian brothers will hail Rome as the capital of Italy.

IL COMITATO NAZIONALE ROMANO.
IL CENTRO D'INSURREZIONE.

ROME, July 13, 1867.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Personal Difficulty Between Congressman Maynard and His Defeated Opponent for Congress—The Teachers' State Association—Suicide by Drowning.

KNOXVILLE, August 14.—A personal difficulty occurred to-day on the street between Hon. Horace Maynard and his defeated opponent for Congress, Colonel John Williams. They had already had some trouble during the canvass. Maynard spoke to Williams, touching his hat and bowing, and bidding him good evening. Williams, who had refused to speak with Maynard, struck him with his cane, when both parties grappled and damaged each other considerably before they were parted. Parties present say that Williams, after they were parted, attempted to draw his pistol. Nothing further, however, was attempted. Maynard's friends threaten to indict Williams for an assault.

The Teachers' State Association is now in session. Rev. Thomas Humes presides. They are organizing for active work under the new school law.

An Englishman named W. Hasking threw himself into the river yesterday and was drowned. He was seen the same day with a large sum of money in his possession. Nothing further is known of him.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Steamer Sierra Nevada Aground Near Point Isabel—Death of the American Consul at Guaymas.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—The steamer Sierra Nevada, hence for Mexican ports, grounded, on the 2d of August, at the mouth of the Colorado river, near Point Isabel. It is uncertain whether she will be got afloat. She has on board stores for Fort Yuma and coal for the United States steamer Suwanee, now lying at La Paz without fuel.

Edward Connor, United States Consul at Guaymas, died on the 16th of July. His body is to be brought here for interment.

Murderous Attack by a Jealous Lover.

At 8 o'clock last evening Joseph Duany, a young Spaniard, stabbed Miss Emma Olt in the back with a knife, at the residence of her father, Mr. Henry Olt, No. 35½ Greenwich avenue. It appears that Joseph had been boarding for some time past with the Olt family, although his own parents reside next door. He had been paying attention to Miss Olt, and was engaged to be married. The wedding was to have taken place next month. Last evening about 8 o'clock Duany entered the house, and, without saying anything to Miss Olt, seized her by the throat, choked her, and threw her on the floor. While she was in that prostrate condition Duany seized a knife, and made a lunge at the young lady. The blade entered her back, and, striking against the spinal column, glanced off without inflicting a dangerous wound. Duany then fled from the house, and succeeded in making his escape. Dr. Deming was called in, and dressed the young lady's wound. It is supposed that jealousy was the motive which prompted the commission of the brutal act. The guilty man appeared also to have been drinking freely. Duany is known to the Ninth Precinct police, and he will probably be arrested to-day. —*N. Y. World.*

A TREMENDOUS STORM.—The journals of Champagne, France, give accounts of a violent storm which broke over that district recently. The church of the Bar-sur-Aube was seriously damaged, and all the stained glass windows destroyed, the loss amounting to 50,000f.; at Areis many trees were torn up by the roots, and a part of the roof of the prison carried away; the fields and gardens in the neighborhood of Troyes were greatly devastated; a house and outbuildings at St. Parras-aux-Tertres, and a stack of corn at Culoison, were struck by lightning and completely consumed.

Wendell Phillips and the Johnson-Stanton Rupture.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.

Johnson has challenged Stanton. The recent Secretary of War accepts the challenge. The duel monopolizes the attention of the whole land. Nobody but the President doubts the result; unless, possibly, Seward may be equally deluded.

Still, though the result is certain, the country is naturally anxious as to the path by which the goal is to be reached. Stanton submits, and resigns under protest—and to the consternation of the country, Grant takes his place. On this precise point we forbear comment until events show their course more fully. Meanwhile the Rebels murder negroes and Unionists at their pleasure, Texas is given up to anarchy, and Kentucky is a den of assassins.

How anxiously Union men, North and South, warned Congress against the folly of adjourning after tinkering that single flaw which Stanbery had invented in the Reconstruction Act, assuring Senators that another would be invented the moment it was needed! The President picks this flaw in the Civil Office Tenure act, rendered bold because he has no Congress to fear till November.

One can hardly blame the President for this subterfuge. Senators refused to impeach, and tried instead to envelop him in a net of limitations. He naturally tries to find a break or dropped stitch in the net. Knowing the whole movement was more than half a sham, he is too old a gamester not to see the trick. They affect supreme anxiety about violating the Constitution by any attempt at impeachment. In reality they are scheming for a Presidential candidate. Are there foxes in the Senate cunning enough to hide their tracks from Reynard in the State Department? When Johnson reads Senator Sherman's speeches he probably quotes his own words, "When you hear a man prate of the Constitution, spot him; he is a traitor." When Seward reads Fessenden, he remembers Avonmore's portrait of Clare, "one who stickles for the letter of the Constitution with the affectation of pride, and abandons its principles with the effrontery of a prostitute." Do such men make the White House traitor afraid? No, indeed. A Capitol full of them would be only popples and mandragora to medicine him to sweet sleep. He fears a House of Representatives full of radicals—a Senate whose foremost men demand his impeachment. What he needs is an overseer while he remains in office, and to be thrust out of it as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, see how Rebels grow bold and Unionists fly and hide themselves. See how each mail brings fresh news of negroes hunted and murdered. Whence this new courage in Rebels? It comes because, for the hour, the President, unchecked, represents and wields the Government: because that Rebels see that Johnson has tools enough in the Senate to strike out that provision of the House's bill forbidding him to remove the district commanders, and, by adjourning Congress, take the clutch of the radicals from the nape of his neck.

For every broken heart and desolate home in the South, for every murdered black there, we hold Fessenden, Wilson, Edmunds, Cookling, and their clan, responsible. We will not be told that by such a course this man's chances for the Presidency are strengthened, and that other measure is sure to be advanced. The policy which stalks to its purpose over bloody hearths and murdered men is devilish. No game is admissible where the counters are life and death. Heartless men shall not sit in the Capitol playing with the lives of negroes and Unionists, and escape rebuke merely because they style themselves politicians. Their proper style is murderers. We know that we use strong language. Let the reader put himself beside the hunted Unionist of Texas—let him stand under the desolate roof whose owner has just been shot in presence of his wife and children—let him think of the negroes ruthlessly murdered by hundreds—and then ask himself if the strongest terms we can use do not halt and linger far behind the truth?

If Stanton is removed, those Senators did it. If Rousseau goes to New Orleans to take Sheridan's place, they sent him there. To get places for their families—to leave national finance wholly in the hands of capital—to engineer Grant's nomination—those men opposed impeachment, and voted to adjourn Congress, leaving Johnson free course all the summer, only that they might carry on their plots. It is unfair to single out one sinner. Johnson could do little harm without the aid of these men, his satellites and tools in the Senate. If Johnson dares to-day to challenge Stanton, it is not because Kentucky and Louisiana Rebels fill his ante-chamber and Seward poisons his ear. It is not because the *World* and Chicago *Times* bluster in his behalf. He dares to challenge Stanton, because Henry Wilson, Grant's jackal, consents to carry the challenge, and Fessenden, in return for a dozen offices given to his kindred, acts as second in the fray.

Do not let us so disgrace the American people, and discredit their intelligence and virtue, as to tell the world that an exposed and all but convicted Rebel of Johnson's calibre can mislead them and jeopard their future. Having survived Lee and Davis, who had, at least, ability, let us not show this nation trembling before a clumsy knave, with neither character nor ability. Let us not admit that our fellow-citizens are overawed by a Cabinet like that at Washington. Few of its members ever had any reputation, either for honor or ability, to lose; and no one had any reputation which in the eyes of an intelligent people could endure keeping such company. No, let us tell the truth. The nation watches this duel in anxious suspense only because Wilson, Sherman, Fessenden, and their fellows stand behind the President; because they stab the Secretary of War.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE FORMOSA DIFFICULTY.

Cause of the Trouble—Treatment of the Crew of the Barque Rover, Etc.

The following is the account of the surviving sailor, taken and certified by J. C. A. Wingate, United States Consul at Swatow, and interpreted by the Rev. William Ashman:—

STATEMENT OF THE CHINAMAN YEK-KWANG.

I shipped at the United States Consulate, February 28, 1867, on the barque Rover. Sailed from the port Saturday morning, March 9. At about 11 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, March 12, we struck a rock on the larboard side. Had seen Formosa the evening before and were keeping off. When we struck we at once backed the sails and slipped off the rock; went a little distance and then struck on the other side. The captain shifted the helm and she began to move. The men were set at the pumps but no water came; they would not draw. I think they were injured by the blow; they were in good order before. The captain sent the first mate down into the hold and he found that the water was already over the ballast. The captain ordered the boats. We all got into two boats. The captain's boat had six in it—himself, his wife, and second mate, myself, another sailor, and the cook. There was taken in the boat a bed-quilt and some clothing, some water, a little food, a small quantity of spirits, a compass, and a sextant. Mrs. Hunt took a small box. The second boat had in it the first mate, the cabin boy, five sailors, and the sailors' cook. We pulled off about 1 o'clock, and kept in company until daylight. At daylight we saw Formosa. We rowed in until about 4 P. M., the tide also setting us in. When we landed we saw no one. The captain told us he thought we need not fear, and must get ashore to save our lives. We lost sight of the other boat about 10 o'clock. We pulled the boat upon shore. Our clothes were wet and we took them off, wrung out the water, and laid them out to dry. The captain sent me to find some fresh water; I found it and brought back a bucket full. The place where we landed was a sand beach at the foot of a mountain very densely wooded. While we were drying our clothes the savages came out of the jungle to the number of fifteen or sixteen. There were one or two women among them with long dresses and ear-rings. The men had no clothing but the breech-cloth. They were armed; some had guns, some knives, some had bows and arrows. The captain called out to take to the bush. At once some of the natives ran to where our things were; others pursued us into the bushes. I hid myself and heard them pursuing. The savages made a great noise calling out. I heard several guns fired. I do not know certainly whether they got any one or not. After a while I saw them come back and divide the plunder; then they went back the way they came. After all was still I came out and called the names of the captain and others several times, but got no answer. I then found some biscuit which the savages had rejected. When night came on I started off, making my way westward. I had a moon until 10 o'clock. The next morning at daylight I got to where some Chinese were. The Chinese settlement was not more than nine or twelve miles away. I got to this settlement, and told what had happened, and got a man to go and beg the savages not to kill them, but let them be ransomed. I had no money to hire this man, but the kind people contributed about three dollars. The man was a Chinaman, the only one who ventured among them; he is a Chinaman's son by one of their women. The man went, and came back the next afternoon, with word that five of the captain's boat were murdered the afternoon of the attack. He also brought word that the other boat had arrived in the night, and the next morning two of them were killed. After three days I came on to Takao. I went to the English Consul, and he sent a man to make inquiries about the other six men. The men came back with a report that two more men had been killed. The English Consul sent a steamer, and I went along with it. * * * There were no arms in the Rover's boats. The man-of-war brought me to Amoy. I arrived in Amoy the 31st of March.

SWATOW, April 9, 1867.

A true copy. J. C. A. WINGATE, United States Consul.

THE TURF.

The National Horse Fair at Buffalo—Match Against Time—Dexter Beats his own Best Time, and Trots a Mile in Two Minutes Seventeen and a Quarter Seconds—Dexter Purchased by Robert Bonner.

BUFFALO, August 14.—The entire population of this city are in a whirlpool of excitement over the races of to day, which were witnessed by over eight thousand persons. The day was everything that could be desired, although rain was threatened last night. Every kind of vehicle was brought into use from an early hour this morning in transporting the vast army of sportsmen who are here in attendance. Private equipages, crowded with ladies, were to be met on the different streets leading to the course, which is situated nearly three miles from the city.

A number of the prominent business men of Rochester and of this city were to be seen with neat turnouts, which were superior to many of those that are on exhibition daily in the New York Central Park. The stands erected on the course—six in number—were crowded with spectators long before the hour named by the judge for the completion of the unfinished 2·30 race of yesterday. Numbers of private stands have been erected by a few of our wealthy gentlemen for the accommodation of themselves and families, which were crowded with ladies.

The first race was the completion of the 2·30 race of yesterday, which was called at 2 P. M. There were nine horses entered, but six of them, not having won heats yesterday, were ruled out by the judges. The following are the entries for the 2·30 race:—J. Dugrey's b. m. May Queen, S. Robbins' g. g. Melton, Dan Mace's b. h. McClellan. At 2 P. M. the horses were brought out for the first heat, which was won by May Queen in 2·30¼. Melton won the second heat in 2·33, and the third in 2·32. The trotting was splendid and all the heats close. Melton was some time since sold to a woman in Detroit for $800, in gold, on condition that he made 2·22 this season, which he did to-day.

In class three were the following entries:—Class three premium, $1000; $700 to go to the first horse, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; free for all horses that never beat 2·40. J. H. Phillips' b. g. No Name, R. Reamer's c. m. Fannie Lawrence, John S. Stevenson's b. g. Dutchman, A. W. Keith's g. g. White Bird, J. H. Hinchman's Belle of Paterson, Wm. Ming's g. m. Lady Hamilton, owner's b. g. Bonaparte, O. W. Dimmick's b. g. Briggs, F. Laverty's b. m. Josephine, Dan Mace's grey gelding, Thomas T. Brown's c. h. Grantham Chief, and William Brown's b. m. Cuyahoga Maid. The majority of these horses trotted yesterday. Mace's gelding won the first heat in 2·35½, and the second in 2·37½. Dutchman won the third heat in 2·34¼, Cuyahoga Maid took the fourth in 2·30¼, and Dutchman the fifth in 2·35 and the sixth in 2·34½, winning the first premium.

The greatest excitement was manifested in all parts of the course when it was announced that Dexter was on the ground and going to trot against his own time—the best time ever made in harness, namely, 2·19—which he accomplished, notwithstanding that heavy bets were made against him, with few takers. Dexter made the mile on his second trial in 2·17½, beating even the unexampled time under saddle which he made at the races here last year.

The first trial was made about three o'clock, and afforded a beautiful exhibition of clean trotting, without a break or skip from start to stop, although it was evident that his effort was held in reserve. The quarter was passed in 34 seconds, the half in 1·20, and the mile in 2·20½. The second start was made about four o'clock, amid great excitement, as it was seen that the horse was making terrific speed. He turned the quarter in 33 1-5 seconds, the half in 1·07, and the mile in 2·17¼. The announcement of the time was received amid tremendous cheering. Three cheers were given for Dexter, and three for his owner.

I learn from Mr. Robert Bonner that he purchased Dexter for over $30,000, the horse to be delivered on the 10th of September, Mr. Bonner permitting his owner to keep his engagement for the races at Chicago, which commence September 3.

CHOKED PHEASANTS.—The gamekeeper serving under an English gentleman who has during the last six weeks lost upwards of three hundred young pheasants, from no apparent disease, has at last discovered the cause of the evil, which is as follows:—The young pheasants had been placed in a meadow in which a large number of sheep had preceded them; while there the sheep had shed a quantity of their wool, and the pheasants had swallowed it. The keeper writes:—"I have opened forty or fifty young birds and found the gizzards quite full of wool, and the passage stopped up so that no food could pass. After the birds are dead they turn quite black. I never had a better lot of young birds, and now I have lost nearly all of them."

THE SULTAN'S PHYSICIAN.—Marco Pacha, physician-in-chief to the Sultan and director-general of the medical department of the Turkish army, is a Greek, educated in France. He speaks the language with the purest Parisian accent, and is thoroughly acquainted with the details of military medical administration. He holds the high rank of general of division, and it is understood is much in the confidence of the Sultan.

DESTRUCTION OF GAME.—A letter from Toulon says:—"It is impossible to estimate the enormous quantity of game destroyed by the late fire in the forest of the Var; for an extraordinary thing was remarked in this, as in other similar cases, that the animals and birds were so magnetized by the light of the flames that they remained as if paralyzed and without strength to escape the danger."

TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES.

Arrival of the Turkish Minister—First Embassy to the United States.

Blacque Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Sublime Porte to the United States, arrived in this city on Tuesday, and, with his suite, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. This is the first Minister that has been sent to the United States by the Turkish Government. Contrary to expectation, the Turkish Minister is not a Mussulman, and the curious who yesterday paid their respects to the Envoy of the Porte, were rather disappointed in not finding in the Minister the popular idea of a bearded, turbaned Turk.

His Excellency Mr. Blacque Bey is a Catholic and a naturalized subject of the Porte, having been born of French parents in Constantinople, but living most of his life among Christians and in Christian countries, he has none of the Turkish characteristics of physiognomy, except peculiar oriental eyes, nor distinguishing Mussulman traits, being suave and affable, and not by any means grave or reserved. He is accompanied by his second wife, a French lady (his first having been a daughter of Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York), the Secretary of Legation, and two Nubian negro servants, who wear the fez. He has been for many years at Paris, that centre of the diplomatic world, as Charge d'Affaires, and in 1860 was sent as Minister to the Court of Naples, where he remained until the expulsion of the King (Francis), and recently, from his vast experience in diplomacy and intimate knowledge of our language, country, and its institutions, he was appointed first Minister to the United States. The Sultan had long contemplated despatching a Minister to this country, but a favorable opportunity has not occurred to enable him to do so, until now, when the affairs of the empire are in a comparatively quiet condition.

The motives on the part of the Sultan are to cultivate to a greater extent the friendly relations existing between the two countries, and to make a return, although late, for the presence for the last thirty-five years of an American Ambassador in Constantinople. Mr. Blacque Bey states that a strong democratic sentiment pervades Turkish politics and society, caused in a great measure by the peculiar condition that Turkish women have hitherto maintained, and from being slaves they find themselves to be mothers of Sultans; consequently, in the present light of even Turkish civilization, they must naturally inculcate liberal principles in their offspring. Then, again, the grand future of the United States has thrown a perceptible shadow before, and remote countries feel an anxiety to cultivate with it the most friendly relations. The Porte has sent Christians to all or nearly all the courts of Europe since 1856, when the celebrated *hattisherif* decree was published, giving all persons of whatever birth equal rights and justice, and liberty to embrace whatever religion they chose; consequently the Turkish diplomatic corps consists mainly of Christians. Mr. Battozzi, the Secretary of Legation, is also a Catholic, and a naturalized subject of French descent. He is the brother of the Turkish State Treasurer, and has served some years in the diplomatic corps.

Mr. Blacque Bey expresses a sincere desire to do all in his power to increase the commercial relations of Turkey and the United States. He stated that the American merchants resident in Turkey are very enterprising, and many have come to Constantinople and are there accumulating vast fortunes; and the increase of the city in prosperity and population is in no small manner due to their energy and commercial enterprise. Constantinople has now a population of 1,200,000, and last year 26,000 ships anchored in its port, which is more than all the shipping of France. Before the accession of Abdul Aziz to the Turkish throne, the diplomatic relations of the Ottoman Empire were limited to a few of the more important among the great and minor powers of Europe. The embassies from Turkey have hitherto been despatched to these powers from the urgent necessity that imminent war, defensive coalitions, and the aggressiveness of neighboring nations required; but this to the United States has been done of the few despatched to foster friendly and commercial relations. Our trade with the Bosphorus and the Levant has assumed respectable proportions within the last ten years, as the presence on our business marts of many Greek firms will show; and the foreign commerce of Turkey is carried on chiefly by Greeks, the Turks, for the most part, confining their attention to the internal traffic of the country. Under the wise and liberal administration of the present Sultan, Turkey bids fair to resume, in part, a measure of its former greatness, and, though the harbors on the Atlantic are poor, there are some superior havens on the Black Sea and the Bosphorus, and in the course of a few years its commerce and shipping will be greatly increased.

Now, a number of young Mussulmen are studying ship-building and civil engineering in large workshops of England and Scotland, and the knowledge they have thus acquired will undoubtedly be of incalculable service to a country that has a coast line of thirteen hundred miles, and must eventually become a great maritime nation, especially as this vast extent of coast embraces many of the best harbors in the world. (If present taxes continue Turkey may yet build ships for the United States.) Agriculture is being pursued on more scientific principles, and the implements and culture that have continued in use for the last three thousand years have been, within the past few years, generally discarded for modern methods and inventions. Notwithstanding the imperfect cultivation, the crops of rice, grain, cotton, tobacco, &c., owing to the fertility of the soil, are very large, yielding from twenty-five to one hundred fold. The exports are also largely on the increase, and consist principally of raw materials, as silk, cotton, tobacco, wheat, maize, wool, goats' hair, meerschaum clay, wax, honey, sponges, drugs and dye stuffs, opium, madder, gall nuts, gum arabic, valonia, and various gum resins, figs, currants, raisins, wines, olive oil, etc., with some carpets and red cloths. The exports to the United States reach to about $2,000,000, and the imports therefrom to $750,000. The Government is becoming less despotic, and in 1867, by the inauguration of a Turkish Parliament, will mark a more prosperous era in the Sultan's dominions; and the spread of Catholic, liberal-minded ideas, fostered and assisted by a progressive and astute potentate, must work a grand change if the introduction of these radical reforms can be accomplished without recourse to civil war; and if the great powers adhere to the treaty of 1841, guaranteeing the integrity of the Turkish Empire, which will enable the Porte to repel the incursions upon its territory by aggressive Russia.

In a few days the Minister and suite leave for Washington.—*New York World.*

A WET POLICEMAN.—An amusing story is told of Godard's balloon, which went up from Paris the other day, and alighted in the vicinity of Cologne. Because the balloon flew the French flag the æronauts were badly received by ill-disposed patriots, who mistook their meteorological instruments for something dangerous, and were on the point of seizing them for spies. The tempest had just been allayed when the police intervened, and of course a zealous official proceeded to search the balloon for maps and plans, and threw out a quantity of ballast. This lightened the balloon of a sudden, and it went up, much to the terror of the Prussian and the surprise of all. By the latest accounts we learn that the unhappy policeman accomplished the descent into the Zuyder Zee, and was saved from drowning by some fishermen.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 15—Noon.—Consols, 94¾; United States Five-twenty bonds, 74; Erics, 45¾; Illinois, 78.

LIVERPOOL, August 15—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady. The sales will probably amount to 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—The rain checks the business. Corn declined to 38s. 6d. Other articles are unaltered.

The Weather in England.

LONDON, August 15—Noon.—Since the last despatch, copious rains are now pouring throughout England.

Two o'clock Report of Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 15—2 P. M.—The market for articles of American and other produce both here and at London, is generally quiet, and prices are without material alteration. Tallow advanced to 44s. 9d. per cwt.

At Antwerp there are no markets, the day being observed as a holiday.

Yellow Fever at Pensacola.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PENSACOLA, Fla., August 14.—Lieutenant H. Y. Glisson, United States Marine Corps, formerly Assistant Paymaster in the United States Navy, died here about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, of yellow fever. Lieutenant Glisson was a son of Commodore Oliver S. Glisson, Commandant of the naval station at League Island, and had served at the Union Barracks here about one year.

The Crops in Alabama and Florida.

CHARLESTON, August 15.—Advices from different sections of Alabama are favorable to the corn and cotton crops, the former, however, promising the best yield.

From Florida we learn that the caterpillar has appeared in some of the eastern sections of the State, and that they threaten to reduce the crop one-half.

Arrival of European Steamers.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The steamer Hammonia, from Southampton, has arrived at this port. She has on board the body of the late Governor Wright, Minister to Berlin. Mrs. Wright and two children accompany the remains.

Also arrived, the steamship Denmark, from Liverpool. The news of both steamers has been anticipated by cable despatches.

Reconstruction in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—In a few days General Sheridan will issue an order calling an election for or against a convention, in accordance with the terms of the law.

The Affairs of Mellen, Ward & Co., of Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., August 14.—The creditors of the late firm of Mellen, Ward & Co., of this city, held a meeting to-day, at which the following claims were allowed by the Insolvency Court:—James Pryor, Leicester, $2095; Chas. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co., Philadelphia, $2006; First National Bank of Marlboro, $5416; E. Jones & Co., $3583; Deming J. Hastings, West Medway, $457, D. B. Livermore, $1093; George H. Ward, Newton, $495; Brood & Ward, Boston, $202. All the above amounts, with the exception of the second, were placed with Mellen, Ward & Co., on deposit. D. W. Jones, Receiver of the First National Bank of Newton, which suspended on account of the failure of Mellen, Ward & Co., presented a claim of $17,350, but it was not allowed. The further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

SNAKE-POISON.—Professor Halford, of Melbourne, has published a paper in the *British Medical Journal* upon the subject of the poison of the cobra-di-capello, and indicates some important points in regard to the action of the poison. He has found that the immediate result of the poison is to develop in the blood a number of corpuscles of living "germinal matter," which increase in great numbers, till at length they constitute the bulk of the blood. These cells appear to be of a vegetable growth, and by their number they so completely absorb the oxygen of the blood that the person poisoned may be said to die of asphyxia.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, August 15, 1867.

The general aspect of the Money Market has not changed. We quote "call loans" on Governments and other acceptable collaterals at from 4½ to 5½ per cent., the former being exceptional cases. There is but little mercantile paper being created, owing to the stagnant condition of trade, and the rates range from 6 to 9½ per cent. for that of acknowledged stability. Second class obligations are universally rejected. The transactions at the Stock Board this morning were of an exceedingly limited character, but without material change in prices. There was an evident unwillingness to enter into any speculative operations.

The closing quotations for Government loans were:—111½@111¾ for the coupon 6s of 1881; 113¼@113⅝ for the old 5-20s, 1862; 109⅜@109⅞ for 1864; 110½@110⅝ for 1865; and 108⅜@108⅝ for the Policy. State and City loans were steady at yesterday's quotations, with sales of the latter at 97½ for the old, and 101¾ for the new issues. State 5s, past due, sold at par.

Reading Railroad was firm, and closed at 52¾, which is a fraction of an advance over the closing quotation of yesterday; Pennsylvania sold at 55⅜, a decline; Camden and Amboy at 127½, an advance; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28⅜ on time; Catawissa is nominal at 28½; Elmira preferred at 42; North Pennsylvania at 35¼; Philadelphia and Wilmington at 53; and Northern Central at 45.

In Canal stock we notice sales of Lehigh Navigation at 46½; in Susquehanna Canal 15¼ was bid, and 17 asked.

In Bank shares there was no change, and no sales.

Passenger Railway securities are remarkably dull, but no attempts are made to realize in any large amounts.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140⅝; 11 A. M., 140⅝; 12 M., 140⅝; 1 P. M., 140⅝.

—The Treasury Department has called upon deposit banks for their balances, by way of preparation for the compounds falling due to-day.

—Holders of August Seventy-thirty notes will not be allowed interest after to-day, and will be required to pay currency interest at six per cent. upon the Five-twenty bonds up to the date of exchange.

—The most careful examination of the books of the Treasury Department at Washington thus far fails to show the over-issue of a single dollar of currency or bonds. The repeated "alarming disclosures" are wholly unfounded, and it is to be regretted that their authors cannot be placed in the Penitentiary.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is had by leading houses at 3@4 per cent., and at 5@6 the street is readily supplied on mixed collaterals. In commercial bills no change. There is a moderate demand for currency from the interior, but not enough to affect in any degree the supply for the street. The outflow has commenced earlier than usual.

"The extension of thirty days to holders of August 7·30s has probably been made to accommodate the Treasury, which is unable to furnish small bonds. As the funding of the $451,000,000 of 7·30s properly precedes permanent resumption, the Treasury should at once reserve its arrangements by which funding of the second and third issues can be made without cost of transportation, and in addition give to brokers and bankers the extreme commission authorized by law. Funding must proceed at the rate of $41,000,000 per month to clear the calendar of 7.30s on the 15th of July, 1868. If an offer to pay transportation on 7·30s to be funded does not attract them fast enough, an additional stimulus should be given by offering for six months to holders of 7·30s *an absolute twenty-year six per cent bond*, a proposal which would in a short time place the Treasury where no obligation against it calling for currency at maturity would remain."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$4500 U S 10-40s, cp	102⅝	5 sh Penna R	53⅝
$500 Pa 3s, p due	100	2 do	53⅝
$300 City 6s, New	101⅝	2 do	53⅝
$600 do. New	101⅝	48 do	53⅝
$100 do. New	101⅝	100 sh Read R	52⅝
$5000 do. Oser cpf	97¼	2 sh Leh N stk	46⅝
$1000 C & Am 6s, '82	95	50 do	46⅝
10 sh Cam & Am	127½		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111½; old 5-20s, 113¼@113⅝; 5-20s, 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 110⅛@110¼; do., July, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 102⅜@103; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜: do., July, 107⅛@107⅜. Gold, 140⅛@140¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼@111½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜@113½; do., 1864, 109⅝@110¼; do., 1865, 110⅛@110½; do. new, 108⅜@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 2d series, 107⅛@107⅜; 3d series, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117⅛.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅛@111¼; do. 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do 5s, 10-40s, 102⅛@102½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118⅛@118⅜; do., December, 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@117⅛; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅛@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅝, do. October, 1865, 114⅞@115⅛; Gold, 140⅛@140¼. Silver, 133½@135.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, August 15.—The lassitude which has prevailed in the Flour Market for some time past is still apparent, and there is no disposition on the part of the home consumers to purchase beyond immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at $7·75@8·25; old and new wheat extra at $8·25@10·50; Northwestern extra family at $10@11·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $11·50@12·50 for new wheat do. do. and fancy. Rye Flour may be quoted at $7·75@8·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but prices are still maintained; sales of new Pennsylvania and Southern at $2·28@2·40; and 1000 bushels Kentucky white at $2·50@2·65. Rye ranges from $1·30 to $1·40 for new, and from $1·40 to $1·46 for old. Corn is steady, and quiet; sales of 1500 bushels yellow at $1·21@1·22, and Western mixed at $1·16@1·17. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels at 83@85c. for old, and 73@76c. for new.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $43 ⅌ ton.

Whisky—Common, in bond, may be quoted at 25@30c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 15.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....76

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Cuban, Welsh, St. John, N. B., C. G. Van Horn.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Lloyd, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr S. S. Lee, Milton, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, Boston, do.
Schr Lady Ellen, Sooey, Boston, do.
Schr R. S. Miller, Anderson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr M. and E. Henderson, Yates, Charlestown, do.
Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, Charlestown, Grisco m & Co.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Newport, do.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, New Bedford, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr M. P. Hudson, Buell, Salem, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr A. L. Massey, Donnelly, Georgetown, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr B. F. Woolsey, Loper, Fortress Monroe, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Str Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
Str Vineland, Borden, Sassafras river, J. D. Ruoff.
Str Leader, Mullen, Chesapeake, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, 3 days from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Br. brig Nazarine, Murphy, 11 days from St. John, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.
Left, schr Catharine John, for New York in 5 days.
Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. Barret.
Schr Windward, Cornwell, from Norfolk.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Lloyd, from Salem.
Schr A. S. Cannon, Fisk, from Salem.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, from Gloucester.
Schr Francis, Gibbs, from Cohasset Narrows.
Schr R. S. Miller, Anderson, from Boston.
Schr M. P. Hudson, Buell, from Boston.
Schr M. and E. Henderson, Yates, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, from Bo

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

An Expected "Revulsion of Feeling"—A Southern Binader.

From the Times.

Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, in his recent conversation with our special correspondent, gave utterance to a sentiment which widely prevails in some parts of the South. "Our only hope," he said, "is in a reaction at the North." With this as their reliance, a party in Georgia are prepared to vote against the projected Convention, with the purpose of defeating the Congressional scheme of reconstruction. A yet more considerable party in several of the States are acting on the advice of Mr. Hill, and abstaining from registration. They will not recognize the law by voluntary compliance with any of its provisions. They, too, place their trust in "a reaction at the North." Both Mr. Herschel Johnson and Mr. Hill proceed on the hypothesis that the great object to be just now attained is the frustration of the plan of Congress. Beyond that, their philosophy and prophecies are at fault. All else centres in a vague hope of help from the North. Why that help should be rendered, except with the view of enabling the South to dictate the terms of reconstruction, neither the Georgia Johnson nor Mr. Hill has attempted to explain.

Similar opinions are zealously cultivated in South Carolina under the leadership of the Charleston *Mercury*. For some time after its reappearance, the *Mercury* displayed a wholesome moderation. It seemed inclined to accept the situation with all its realities, and to favor getting back into the Union in any way which the North might indicate. Gradually, however, the ante-war spirit has developed itself, and now the *Mercury* declaims as furiously against the authority and measures of Congress as though both were subject to the will of the Southern people. The *Mercury*, too, is preparing its readers for "a revulsion of feeling" at the North; arguing that sooner or later it must come, and that the present duty of the South is to stave off reconstruction until the "revulsion" actually occur. The argument in support of this conclusion is, that the continued supremacy of the Republican party is contingent on the acquisition of the votes of the Southern States. Prevent this—the *Mercury* contends—and the Republican party will be defeated; then all will be right. Here is the statement of the case, as it is seen by this opponent of the law:—

"Kentucky, as was expected, will send a Democratic delegation to Congress, and an increase of six thousand conservative votes in each of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, at the coming elections, would throw their delegation and their fifty-nine electoral votes against the radical party. This is the reason why the radicals exult over the victory that Brownlow and his militia gained for them in Tennessee. They have acknowledged that they expect to lose the Middle States, and they say frankly that their continued power can only be secured by the solid votes of the Eastern States, with those of one or more of the Northwestern States, added to the solid radical vote of the ten Southern States. They admit that they will be defeated unless the Southern States be admitted to Congress with radical delegations which will support, through thick and thin, the measures of the radical party. If the Southern States are not readmitted, or if they are not readmitted with radical representatives, the sun of the radical revolutionists has set forever. In every Southern State but two the whites can insure that the call for a convention, or the ratification of the amended Constitution, shall be defeated, and if they do this the South is saved."

The assumption with which the *Mercury* starts—that the Republican party is losing ground in the States it now controls—is gratuitous. An accession of strength from the South would, of course, add to the permanence of its sway. But on its present basis, with the strength it possesses, and the assurance of renewed success which it enjoys, the continuance of its rule over a period sufficiently long to complete the work of reconstruction does not admit of reasonable doubt. Truly stated, then, the case amounts to this: The defeat of reconstruction now by the South will not deprive the party in power of the opportunity of carrying out reconstruction on the basis laid down by Congress. Delay may lead to new and more harsh conditions. For these, however, the Congressional majority have time. On some ground, therefore, and on conditions certainly not less stringent than those of the present law, the South will be reconstructed under Republican direction, whether the Conventions be voted down or not. Delay may occur, entailing injury upon the country, especially on the South. But the final result will be as far as possible removed from that which the Charleston journal predicts for the encouragement of its malcontent friends.

Another fallacy which all these opponents of the law cherish is, that they may, without further inconvenience, frustrate the operations now in progress. Mr. Herschel Johnson and the Charleston *Mercury* alike err in this respect. Both suppose that by defeating the law as it stands, trouble will be brought to an end; the North will rush to the rescue, and the South will be "saved"—by which probably is meant "saved" from the measures of justice and safety which Congress seeks to establish. The idea does not occur to either that perhaps the North will speak in another tone, and will demand the stern punishment of men whose rebellious aspirations have thriven under a policy of comparative moderation. On the contrary, the *Mercury* affirms that the growth of friendly feeling at the North is evidence of the repudiation of the principles on which Congress has legislated. "The leading radical members of Congress," it declares, "have given up for the present" cherished notions of vengeance—confiscation among the number.

"The public press of the North is far more moderate in its tone than it has ever been before. It deprecates harsh or severe measures, it advocates a restoration of the Union, and it shows plainly enough that, although it is not yet ready to break with the radical party, it does feel that the continuance of radical dominion is the continuance of discord and disunion, the encouragement of revolution, and the continued decline of political power and commercial prosperity."

These allegations furnish pretexts for the assertion that "a revulsion of feeling" in favor of the demands of the unreconstructed South has already begun. But there could be no more palpable mistake. "The leading radical members" have been overborne by more moderate Republicans, because the feeling predominant in the party is adverse to greater severity than is essential to the completion of thorough reconstruction. Let it be generally understood, however, that other and severer penalties are necessry to perfect the work, and extinguish Rebel resistance, and these penalties will be promptly enacted and sternly enforced. If confiscation of the estates of Rebel landowners be found necessary, confiscation will be carried. It has been resisted thus far simply because it has not appeared indispensable. The same spirit which led Congress to supplement the very mild Constitutional amendment with the existing laws, will compel the adoption of more radical schemes, so soon as the failure of the present law shall become apparent.

The more friendly tone of the Northern press admits of a similar interpretation. That which the Charleston *Mercury* hails as a proof of change, the result of fear, is the effect of a belief that, despite all opposition, the loyal elements in the South, black and white combined, will prove strong enough to insure compliance with the law. This belief is predicated on observations and reports akin to those of Senator Wilson, touching the rapid growth at the South of a disposition to abide by the law in good faith. We hazard nothing in saying that if this belief thus fostered be not verified—if the anticipations of reconstruction which have grown up within the last few months be not fulfilled—"the public press of the North" will, under the twin impulses of duty and self-interest, quickly dispel the delusions cherished by those who imagine that they may defy Congress and its laws with impunity.

We do not accept Mr. Herschel Johnson as more than the exponent of a certain class of Georgia politicians—not of the Southern people; nor do we regard the Charleston *Mercury* as a representative organ of Southern newspaperdom. Both are noticeable only as indexes of particular difficulties to be encountered at the South, as well before as after reconstruction. They are reasons for making the work thorough, rather than for despairing of its success.

"We, the People."

From the Washington Chronicle.

When a distinguished member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States was congratulated upon the prospect of happiness and prosperity apparently secured by it, he replied, "That depends upon the construction that may be put upon the Constitution." The sentiment in favor of a National Government was by no means unanimous. There were local reasons of State power and policy, and jealousies of State politicians, as well as fears of the novelty of this new Government, of great but untried powers, that arrayed against it a powerful minority, many of whose members had been leaders of the revolution for independence. The necessities of the situation proved superior to their arguments. The confederation was powerless and contemptible at home and abroad. State jurisprudence was very unsatisfactory, creditors complained that justice was not secure; commerce languished; the States refused to obey Congressional requisitions, and there was no power to enforce them; civil war was imminent, and could only be prevented by the organization of a National Government. The Government of the United States then was the offspring of an exigency, the legitimate sequence of the war of independence. The Declaration was a charter of principles, the Constitution an attempt to organize government in accordance with them. Abstract theories must take the shape of law before they can become effective in government, and the obstacles interposed by vested interests frequently place governments in an attitude of hostility to the accepted faith of the nation they represent. This arises especially from the habit inculcated and perpetuated by monarchical and aristocratic governments of regarding time-honored privilege as a right, and sanctfying property over man. Freedom and progress are in constant struggle to break through the incrustrations of ages of despotism to which men have become habituated. It is much harder to secure intellectual emancipation, to get men's minds out of the old habits of thought, than to win victories upon the battle-field. Hence the rarity of revolutionary triumph and the tendency to reaction. The war of independence had been made successful by a united effort of the people of all the colonies; their unity had been cemented by a common danger. When the danger was passed, the "spirit of America," as it was called, subsided, and local jealousies interrupted the harmony and threatened the existence of the Union. The Convention was therefore a necessity—the Constitution was its consequence; and that was made to conform as nearly to the principles of the revolution as State rivalry and other obstacles would permit.

Great objection was made by the opponents of the National Government to the sentence with which the preamble begins, "*We, the people.*" It was the object of constant attack, and it is, therefore, well to keep in mind the importance of that sentence in establishing the character of our Government. If we look at the debates of the Virginia Convention, we will find that nearly all of the distinguished men in that body earnestly participated in the discussion regarding the term "*we, the people,*" and their deliberations enable us to come to a just conclusion as to the construction put upon it. Patrick Henry, a leader of the revolution, and the most effective orator of his day, having become imbued with the idea that extent of territory was dangerous to liberty, that liberty could only be secure in small commonwealths, vehemently opposed the adoption of the Constitution. Of this little clause, "we, the people," he said, "What right had they to say, *we, the people?* My political curiosity, exclusive of my anxious solicitude for the public welfare, leads me to ask who authorized them to speak the language of we, the people, instead of we, the States? States are the characteristics and soul of a confederation. If the States be not the agents of this compact, it must be one great consolidated national Government of the people of all the States." This was as strong a method of presenting the obnoxious feature of the Constitution as this great orator and advocate of State sovereignty could devise. To minds constituted like his own, to men of similar faith, it was startling and conclusive. But how was it received by the friends of the Government? Did they shrink away from the issue, alarmed at the prospect of creating a grand consolidated nationality? No. Governor Randolph replied:—"The gentleman then proceeds, and inquires why we assumed the language, '*we, the people.*' I ask, why not? The Government is for the people; and the misfortune was that the people had no agency in the Government before. * * What harm is there in consulting the people on the construction of a Government by which they are to be bound? Is it unfair? Is it unjust? If the Government is to be binding on the people, are not the people the proper persons to examine its merits or defects?"

Assailed again by Mr. George Mason, who denounced it as creating a national Government, Mr. Pendleton followed in its defense, especially against Mr. Henry's assault. He said:—"Who but the people have a right to form government? The expression is a common one, and a favorite one with me; the representatives of the people, by their authority, is a mode wholly inessential. If the objection be that the Union ought to be not of the people, but of the State Governments, then I think the choice of the former very happy and proper. What have the State Governments to do with it? Were they to determine, the people would not in that case be the judges upon what terms it was adopted."

Here we find the startling force of Henry's scarecrow of "consolidated nationality" met by a defiant query as to what the States had to do with it. The people had the right to make a Government if they wished to, and the States, which were the creatures of the people, not their makers nor masters, had no right to intervene. If the sovereignty which was vested in the people gave them power to make State Governments, it also gave them power to make a National Government, and Mr. Pendleton, who thought that the confederation was "no government at all," said of the Constitution:—"Suppose the paper on your table dropped from one of the planets, the people found it, and sent us here to consider whether it was proper for their adoption, must we not obey them? Then the question must be between this Government and the confederation." Here was an unequivocal adoption of popular sovereignty against State sovereignty, such as must have shocked the nerves of the Confederationists very much indeed; but was followed up by the declaration of Mr. Lee, of Westmoreland, that the expression, "We, the people," was introduced into the Constitution with great propriety. "This system," said he, "is submitted to the people for their consideration, because on them it is to operate, if adopted;" and after he had strengthened his position by lengthened argument and illustration, Mr. Henry renewed his attack by again proclaiming the Government created a "consolidated Government." He evidently thought the declaration of that simple truth enough to warn his hearers away from it; but they were not all as much afraid of consolidation as he was, and were quite willing to accept it as the only escape from growing and threatening evils. "The question turns," said Henry, "on that poor little thing—the expression, We, the people, instead of the States of America." * * "Here is a revolution as radical as that which separated us from Great Britain." The country could hardly be frightened by the revolutionary agitator himself raising the cry of revolution anew. Neither did the usual catchpenny epithet of "radical" answer his purpose. The Government was a necessity, and all his assaults upon it were fruitless. It was adopted by the people, whose Government it is; and his delineations of its character and powers may now be properly invoked by its friends to carry out those measures necessary to perfect its operations. The State sovereignty party gained ground after the adoption of the Constitution, being helped thereto by many adventitious circumstances. They came into possession of the Government, and so organized its different departments as to emasculate it and make it powerless before the States.

As Alexander H. Stephens said they always insisted upon a majority of the Supreme Court, and having a majority of Congress, and nearly all the Presidents; the interpretations put upon the Constitution were made chains wherewith to bind the arms of the nation. They ran the Government down the inclined plane of inimical construction for eighty years into the pit of rebellion and civil war, thus proving that its beneficence depended materially upon the construction it should receive at the hands of those who administered it.

This method having nearly ruined the Government and the nation, it is time to reverse the engine and run it upon the track of true construction; that construction which was given to it by its friends and not by its enemies. It is quite sure it can no longer be permitted to drift along dishonored as the creature of sovereign States. Its permanency can only be secured by its legitimate supremacy over the States, and to enable it to exercise the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, a law must be passed to enforce the guarantee clause thereof.

The President and His Cabinet—What Does the Emergency Require?

From the Herald.

Mr. Stanton in retiring takes care to make up his case, evidently with a view to the future action of Congress. He seems, indeed, to have had the double purpose to fix his own position and at the same time the position of General Grant; trying, of course, in the latter to hold the General responsible in some part for what he esteems a violation of his rights, and this even while exchanging with the straightforward soldier expressions, hollow enough on his part, of admiration and respect. This will recall characteristic conduct of a like nature memorable in the earlier history of Mr. Stanton's official life. He is careful not to assent to any step in the President's course; to protest that it is all wrong, and that he does not yield of his free will, but only retires because assured that General Grant has accepted the appointment to his position, and that this implies "superior force." Doubtless all will agree that the retiring Secretary should save his wounded dignity and cover ignominious dismissal from a high position with this poor plea. As to ultimate right, we suspect that here, as in many other great cases, the act will be judged in relation to its results; in other words, if the President carries his movement so far as to commend it to the people—to make it a popular success—it will be right; while otherwise, if he halts and fails, he will be held as having been desperately in the wrong. His fate before the nation is now in his own hands, and the result of the steps already taken will depend upon what is in the future.

If Mr. Johnson stops with the mere removal of Mr. Stanton, he will have taken no advantageous step. He may get secretaries quite as efficient and quite as acceptable to the country; but that is not enough. Mr. Stanton had a definite position in this case, as representing the policy of the nation, and with this has also done so well in the proper discharge of his duties as to call from a man of such unquestionable candor as General Grant an expression of appreciation for his "zeal, patriotism, firmness, and ability." Mr. Johnson must therefore make the case so clear that it cannot possibly be supposed that he acts against Stanton merely, whose position is respectable as an efficient official and upholder of the national policy of reconstruction in its broader sense. The President must show that his action does not intend a mere reopening of his former issues with Congress, and that this present action is not to be classed and confounded with such former obstructive steps as the nullification of the Reconstruction law by Stanbery's opinion. He must render it impossible that this step shall be classified in that category of obstructive acts which irritated the country and gave all its power against him to Congress and made the clamor of impeachment what it was. He will have only reawakened that dormant spirit if he does not now show distinctly that he moves to counteract, to control, to checkmate, if possible, that particular tendency of the Republican party which threatens to throw the destinies of the country into the hands of the nigger; to give a dominant voice in the councils of the nation to those newly made voters that have just come out of a barbarous condition, and in their ignorance are the tools of the dangerous extremists, the theorists and demagogues who stand as their peculiar friends in virtue of the extravagant promises made—promises that can only be fulfilled at the expense of the rights of the white man.

As a blow against the negro policy—a blow in behalf of the rights of white voters North and South—the removal of Stanton is significant; for he was, during the war, the great leador of the negro clamor—the man who spent an undue amount of national money in putting into the national uniform some thousands of niggers who never fired a shot, and who were only intended to be used as capital for future nigger legislation, to pave the way to this very supremacy of nigger voters. He was, therefore, a good man to begin with; but the President must not stop with him. He must go through the entire Cabinet—oust Seward, Welles, Randall, and, more than all, Stanbery, the man who is, perhaps, more likely than any other to compromise the President before the nation; the man whose interpretations of laws and whose declaration in the Supreme Court of Democratic sympathies make him a political millstone. All these must be driven out; and the President must then reorganize his Cabinet with men whose very names will convince the country of the honesty of his purpose—will show that he is fighting the dangerous tendencies of a faction, not opposing the will of the people. He must reorganize with men whose history, and, more especially, recent career, show them to be in sympathy with the great national movement; who were in for the war, heart and soul; who cannot be suspected of any disposition to betray the great principles for which the people fought; but who have the wisdom and the courage to oppose a firm front against that evil and dangerous policy of extreme Republicans that can only end in giving the political balance of the nation into the hands of half a million negro voters. This is the issue. If the President meets the necessity boldly, he will have the sympathy and support of the nation; if he goes half way, and stops, he will only have made matters worse.

The Proscription of Republican Voters.

From the Tribune.

Nobody has ever thought it amiable to snatch bread from the starving, or polite to pull his bed from under a dying man; but, it seems to us, akin to these attentions is the attempt to bully a freedman out of his vote. There was a little too much of this for patience in the late Tennessee election. We can pass over the passion of that retired marine warrior, Admiral Semmes, for the right of an old salt to swear is as prescriptive as his right to chew tobacco; and we cannot be sufficiently thankful that he did not burst a vessel on election day, but survived the aggravation with his arteries in their usual order. We can also pass over the mournful wails of the *Avalanche* newspaper, which hints at going to war again, if not day after to-morrow, at least in the course of a month or two. It is quite another matter when we find the Clarksville *Chronicle* advising citizens to withhold work from all colored men who voted for Brownlow—not immediately, mark you! but whenever laborers can be found to take their places.

Now, threatening to discharge a man from employment unless he votes with his employer, is the most shameful sort of bribery conceivable, and the wretch who succumbs to such influences might just as well be a slave as a so-called freedman. His freedom is merely nominal. The best part of him belongs to the political trader who buys him at the poor price of permitting him to earn a living by the sweat of his brow. Whether an employer thinks negro suffrage expedient or otherwise does not in the slightest degree affect the moral question. There are those who do not understand the use of money, and when they get it, unwisely squander it; but does this give anybody a right to pick their pockets? Shylock justly said that those who took the means whereby he lived, really took his life; and to abandon a man to pauperism and starvation simply for exercising a plain legal right, is no better than knocking him on the head. Then, again, what difference does it make whether the bribery of a voter is effected by a sum in hand or by prospective wages? by cajolery or by threats? by thrusting a spurious ballot into his fist, or by promising to starve him into political orthodoxy?

In every country in which anything like general suffrage prevails, this purchasing of votes, while it may not seldom be resorted to, is held to be disreputable. In England, bribery proved unseats a member of Parliament. In most of the respectable States of this Union there are laws guarding the liberty of the voter to vote as he pleases; and these measures are taken to protect men who do not and cannot need the protection which is absolutely vital to the freedman. Now, intimidation, for many reasons, is vastly worse than a plump purchase. The fellow who sells himself out-and-out is probably lost to all feeling of the unspeakable degradation of his position, and no doubt would dispose of his grandmother's body to the anatomist. Of course, he who can only be secured by threatening to deprive him of bread for himself and his wife and children, is better worth saving from a shameful oppression and an insidious temptation. The fact that he must be reached by such means presupposes a certain degree of honorable feeling on his part, and the very desire for work is in itself praiseworthy. Playing, therefore, upon domestic love, taking advantage of pressing necessities, availing himself of an accidental superiority, the employer who bullies a dependant out of his most sacred privilege, and wheedles him into becoming a mere tool, is guilty of a moral larceny, and as souls are of more importance than bodies, perhaps he may be declared guilty of a moral murder. It is extortion, and extortion under aggravating circumstances. It is merely an attempt to starve a voter's opinions and preferences out of him. It is worse than bread and water, with the grave instead of a dungeon.

But we do not mean to insult the intellects of our readers by arguing this matter. We can better employ the space at our disposal in warning the people of Tennessee. If bribery be once established as a system, they may bid a long good night to the prosperity and respectability of the State. Those who buy or bully blacks will soon be buying or bullying whites; and the inevitable consequences of this will be the domination of dollars, and the gradual transfer not only of poor people, but of mechanics, laborers, and shopkeepers of small means, to the hands of those who are able to pay for them. The white working man who rejoices over the attempted degradation of the black workman will find that petty tyrants are no respecters of color. His turn will come next. The want of daily bread has nothing to do with the tint of the cuticle. Man, of whatever race, eats or digests, or else dies. We predict that, if the intimidation of the blacks is successfully kept up, in a few years the advocates of confiscation will obtain a power the friends of the South will find it difficult to resist.

The President and his Cabinet.

From the World.

The statement that President Johnson will appoint "a New England ex-Governor," meaning Governor Andrew, as Mr. Stanton's successor, is probably one of those unfounded rumors to which conjecture gives wings whenever public curiosity is excited to a high pitch. It is against all reasonable probability that Governor Andrew would accept this appointment, if it should be tendered him. He is a radical, warm in his approval of Congress, and being a man of talents and ambition, he would not break with his party to aid the President. Nor would the President regain any influence by such an attempt to conciliate the radicals. Nothing so completely prostrates a statesman in public estimation as to play fast and loose either with political parties or public questions. The removal of Stanton is a defiant declaration of hostility to the Republicans, and the President cannot now afford to court them by inviting into his Cabinet men who are known to disapprove of his policy.

We have no great confidence that President Johnson will manage this, or any similar matter, with wisdom and skill—qualities of which he has shown so little heretofore. We can see how, at the outset, he might have appointed a strong radical Cabinet, and have gained by it. When he found that Congress inclined to be less liberal to the South than himself, two courses were open to him, either of which would have been more favorable to the success of his policy than the one he adopted, which was the worst possible. He might have formed a strong Democratic Cabinet, and have precipitated his quarrel with Congress before they had time to bring the public opinion of their party up to their mark; or he might have appointed a radical Cabinet, who would have given him efficient aid in managing Congress. With amazing want of tact, he has pursued a system which combined the evils of both these methods and secured the advantages of neither. He has inflamed Congress into as virulent exasperation as he could have done by filling all the offices of the country with Democrats, and he has secured no body of attached and strenuous supporters in either party.

President Johnson has misconceived the relative importance of argument and action in the executive head of a great Government. We are indebted to him for many sound and admirable arguments against the policy of the radicals; but they have been of no more advantage to us, nay, of less, than would have been the same arguments from a private citizen. There are hundreds of men in the country who can reason as cogently as the President; but he was the only man who, by vigor tempered with wisdom, could have saved the South from the oppression under which it groans. We do not complain that Democrats have not had the offices, although, by aid of them, they could have turned the tide in critical elections; but what we do complain of is that the Presidency has sunk, in his hands, into a nullity. Even by a method distasteful to Democrats, the President could have arrested a vast amount of evil. His Cabinet, from the first day until now, has been a clog. It has been composed of men who would not fight Congress, and could not manage it in the interest of his policy; of men whom the Democrats disliked and the Republicans distrusted. A President who thus wastes and neutralizes his power, only makes matters worse by the inflammatory vigor of his language.

If, in the autumn of 1865, the President, with a keen perception of the approaching hostility of Congress, had dissolved his Cabinet, he would have had no difficulty in filling every place with a prominent radical. By this means, he could have taken out of Congress some of the talent which has been exerted against him, and he could easily have pledged the men, before he appointed them, to a policy of moderation. He could at least have fixed the Republican demands at the stage they had then reached, and, by the moral weight he would have acquired with the extremists, have secured a smooth reception for his first annual message. Besides the aid he might have derived from such a Cabinet in moulding the opinions of radical Congressmen, he could have prevented the turning of the Republican party against him by accusations of his having deserted it. By thus keeping the confidence of that party, he could have moderated, if not entirely controlled, its action. He could have got it pledged to something rather milder than it *then* demanded, instead of enabling Congress to bring it up to the tyrannical enormities which are now insisted on.

We, of course, could indicate a mode of action with which the Democratic party would have been better suited; but of three possible schemes the President adopted the very worst. As he decided on a Republican Cabinet and a Republican administration, it was a great mistake not to take such Republicans as could exert an influence over Congress and keep him the confidence of the party. By one course which the President could have adopted, but did not, he might have moderated Congress and prevented the enormous extension of its demands. By another course which he could but did not adopt, he might have carried the people against Congress. But, by a want of skill to which it would be difficult to find a parallel, he has managed to have no effective support either from Cabinet, Congress, or the people. President Johnson presents the surprising spectacle of the head of a great Government almost as isolated and powerless as a private citizen.

Nat. Turner's Massacre.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We regret to see that, in the Association of the Shiloh district of colored Baptists, held in Manchester a few days since, the horrid massacre set on foot by Nat. Turner in Southampton in 1830 was alluded to with the appearance of much *éclat* and parade. The delegates from that county were referred to as coming from the county "where Nat. Turner struck the first blow for freedom," and they were marched forward, and there was much shaking of hands and general felicitation upon the occasion. Now this was all very bad, and very much out of place. Nat. Turner's massacre was the most barbarous and brutal of all the human butcheries of this century. Studying the moon more than he did the Bible, and the fantastical shapes in the clouds more than the principles and sentiments of justice and humanity, the poor monomaniac Turner set on foot the bloody and savage massacre, in which men, and women, and innocent girls, and even helpless babes, were slaughtered by his insensate followers. It was a horror of horrors, a brutal and frenzied shedding of human blood, such as has never been exceeded in its unprovoked and brutal character.

It was a bad-hearted act in the Moderator, Williams, (colored) to call up such a horrid reminiscence as worthy of special commendation. We suppose that a few persons of the colored congregation present were aware of the true nature of the Southampton feast of blood. That very year the people of Virginia were strongly inclined to the abolition of slavery. Mr. Jefferson had exerted a powerful influence on the public mind by his views against the practical benefits of slavery, and his serious apprehensions as to the injury it would inflict upon his State. The Convention of 1829-30 came near adopting a measure for the prospective abolition of slavery; and but for the efficiousness of Messrs. Arthur Tappan, his brother, and Garrison, and others, it was then believed such a measure would have passed the Convention. The horrors of Southampton reversed the tide of sentiment in the Legislature which succeeded the Convention, and abolition was postponed indefinitely. "First blow for freedom," indeed! It was the deadliest blow to kind feeling for the blacks and to the growing sentiment in favor of abolition which could have been inflicted. It was an event horrible to all men, civilized and savage, and which should not be revived by any one save for deprecation and regret.

The Rev. Mr. Williams would much better subserve the cause of Christianity—would much better advance the interests of the colored people and inculcate the kind and conciliatory feeling which is indispensable to peaceful and prosperous relations between the blacks and the whites—if he would refrain from reviving such bloody and revolting recollections. But to revive them only to endorse them is an act of hostility. It can receive no other interpretation. The Rev. Mr. Colver, of Massachusetts, who is reported to be a kind-hearted and philanthropic man, was present, and would have done himself credit and subserved the cause of justice by excepting to the use made of that horror of horrors—the Southampton massacre.

The bad teachers of the blacks of Virginia, who find it to their interest to separate them from the great body of the people for party purposes, are weaving in with their orations such reminiscences as may accomplish their objects; all of which tend to foment bad feeling and suggest distrust in the minds of the freedmen of the people amongst whom they live, and upon whom they must depend for employment—the people with whose welfare theirs is clearly identified.

But these things will pass away. The blacks will find out the shallow-heartedness of the unscrupulous and selfish persons who are widening the breach between them and those whose prosperity is theirs, and whose peace alone can give them repose; and they will curse the day when they listened to the cunning and heartless stories of the hypocrites now misleading them.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

GLOVES.

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at

HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,

3 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27trp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

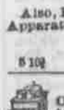
HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10] No. 1132 MARKET Street.



THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,

5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 14

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE EXPLOSION—THE VERDICT.—Last night the Coroner's jury rendered the following verdict in relation to the death of Jacob Gibson, killed by the explosion on Friday night last:—

That the said Jacob Gibson came to his death by the explosion of the boiler at the "Active Iron Works," Ninth street, near Wharton, August 9, 1867. From the evidence elicited, the jury attribute the explosion of the boiler to the following causes:—

First. Gross carelessness and a want of practical knowledge concerning steam and machinery on the part of those having charge of the boiler, and the placing of extra weights on the safety-valve lever by different parties under whose care the boiler and engine were at various times, thereby causing the generation of a greater pressure than the boiler was capable of bearing, which resulted in an explosion from over-pressure of steam.

Second. The jury find the engine totally inadequate to perform the work required of it without carrying a greater pressure on the boiler than it was able to bear.

In conclusion, your jury most respectfully say that they deem it entirely unnecessary, in future boiler explosions which must necessarily occur under the present system of management, to select practical engineers, and take their time from their business to examine these cases, as their verdicts and recommendations in former cases are totally disregarded by our city authorities, who have been implored time and again, by a bereaved community, to enact some wholesome law to remedy this growing evil. If they had carried into effect the law relative to boiler explosions passed by the Legislature of the State, the late sad disaster, by which one or more lives were lost, would most certainly have been avoided.

HENRY L. HOFF, JOSEPH L. PARRY,
B. F. DUBOIS, JOHN AGNEW,
JOHN A. FULTON, JAMES F. NEALL.

SHOEMAKERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of shoemakers was held last evening at the Hall, corner of Fifth and Locust streets, for the purpose of perfecting their plans for the formation of a protective co-operative association. Michael Cavil was called to the Chair. The committee appointed to obtain a suitable hall for the accommodation of the members, made their report, which was accepted, and they were instructed to lease a room on Arch street, below Sixth, for the purpose. The preamble, resolutions, and articles of agreement were read. It was recommended that the society should be known as "The Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association of Philadelphia." The committee appointed to procure information by corresponding with kindred associations in other occupations, and with Horace Greeley, made their report, and stated that a letter had been received from Mr. Greeley, embracing several matters of interest. The writer advises the members to "be sure in starting to trust each other, and not be too ambitious to be all rulers, and they must succeed." The meeting then adjourned to reassemble next Wednesday evening.

RAILROAD MERGER.—A meeting of the Committee on the merger of the Warren and Franklin Railroad Company with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, took place yesterday afternoon in the Clerks' office of the Select and Common Councils, William E. Littleton, Esq., in the chair.

An invitation was extended to the members of the Committee from the Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to accompany them on their annual visit over the road on Monday next. The invitation was accepted, and the committee will leave West Philadelphia at 12 o'clock on the day named.

An invitation was, on motion, requested to be given through the Chairman to the Superintendent of the Warren and Franklin Railroad to be present with the Committee on the trip.

Adjourned.

SUPERVISORS OF HIGHWAYS.—From a number of nominations from each ward, for Supervisor of Highways, the Mayor made the following appointments:—Samuel F. Mitchell for Third and Fourth Wards; James Thompson for Ninth and Tenth Wards; C. A. Porter for Seventh and Eighth Wards; Joseph Ash for Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards; W. H. Maneely for Eighteenth Ward; Henry Myers for Twentieth Ward; and W. D. Thomas for Twenty-eighth Ward.

NEW SPIRE AND CROSS.—To-morrow morning, the cross which is to surmount the new spire, just completed on St. Augustine's Catholic Church, will be placed in position. The cross is nine feet long, and both it and the ball are neatly gilded. The distance from the floor to the apex of the cross will be one hundred and seventy feet.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 10 o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred in the saw manufactory of Henry Disston, Laurel street, below Front, caused by some oily rags taking fire spontaneously.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5·10 MOON RISES.....rises.
SUN SETS.....6·58 HIGH WATER.....1·24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Morning Star	Havre	New York	July 24
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 3
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Aug. 3
St. David	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 3

FOR EUROPE.

America	New York	Bremen	Aug. 15
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 17
Cleopatra	New York	Antwerp	Aug. 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 17
Celia	New York	London	Aug. 17
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
C. of Dublin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Weser	New York	Bremen	Aug. 22
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Pereire	New York	Havre	Aug. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Aug. 15
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Aug. 15
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Aug. 17
J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	Aug. 17
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug. —
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Aug. 20
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 21
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Briggs, Boston. H. Winsor & Co.
Schr R. J. Leonard, Haley, St. John, N. B., Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr H. Curtis, Haskell, Providence, Lennox & Burgess.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Schr S. P. Wilson, Jones, 2 days from Greensboro, with railroad ties to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. E. Bradshaw, Taylor, 2 days from Princess Anne, with lumber to I. B. Phillips.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. M. Felton, Davis, 6½ hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Off the Highlands passed brig A. M. Knight, bound in.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, from Bremen, was spoken 30th ult. no lat., etc., by steamship Germania, at Cowes 31st ult.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, via Georgetown, went to sea from Charleston 4th inst.
Barque W. Van Name, Craig, hence, at New Orleans 5th inst.
Barque Alcedo, Overgaard, hence, at Cuxhaven 28th ultimo.
Barque George Palmer, Yeomans, hence for Cork, was spoken 3d inst., lat. 39 19, lon. 71 40.
Brig Anna, Morrow, hence, at St. Thomas 13th ult.
Brig Cyclone, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 13th inst.
Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Portland 13th inst.
Brig American Union, Smith, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, hence, at Dighton 10th instant.
Schrs Sarah Fish, Henderson, and S. A. Hammond, Paine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.
Schr Glenwood, Mills, hence, at Providence 13th instant.
Schrs R. Peterson, English; W. Rement, Penny; R. H. Shannon, Dilks; S. J. Bright, Shaw; Korel, Brown; Belle, Whitmore; E. D. Endicott, Endicott; H. Allen, Tatem; M. Kinney, Ogier; and Chas. Comery, Kuhn, hence, at Boston 13th inst.
Schr Althea, Harris, hence, at Salem 13th inst.
Schr James S. Shindler, Lee, hence, at Boston 12th instant.
Schr S. Goddard, Hodgdon, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 12th inst.
Schrs M. R. Hickman, Calhoun, and W. E. Coyne, Facemire, hence, at Norfolk 12th inst.
Schr Lucy B. Ives, Bowditch, hence, at Norwich 10th inst.
Schrs Wave Crest, Davis; Tennessee, Creed; Sarah, Bernice; D. Brittain, Springer; L. Mauli, Buell; H. N. Miller; J. Clark, Clark; J. May, Neal; H. May, Franklin; Sallie B. Bateman; J. G. Babcock, Frisbee; M. E. Simmons, Gandy; N. E. Clark, Clark; S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman; H. Croskey, Patton; E. B. Emery, Clayton; J. M. Flanagan, Shaw; M. Steelman, Streelman; H. B. McCauley, Cain; L. A. Bayles, Bayles; J. V. Wellington, Chipman; Express, Smith; Lamartine, Briggs; E. J. Heraty, Meredith; W. Capes, Baker; and J. Wilson, Connelly, hence, at Boston 13th inst.
Schr Northern Light, Moore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Baker's Landing 11th inst.
Schr J. C. Hertz, Grey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 10th inst.
Schr Bonny Ives, hence, at Portland 13th inst.
Schrs Montevue, Sloan, and M. R. Carlisle, Potter, hence, at Providence 12th inst.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, hence, at Newport 10th instant.
Schrs Undine, Martin; Reading RR. No. 48, Ross; and Mary Ann, Westcott, hence, at Pawtucket 12th instant.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, hence for Richmond, cleared at Norfolk 12th inst.

INSTRUCTION.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $208 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages,* and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19. For Catalogues, address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
8 6 tuths6w President.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Chairs secured three days in advance. 8 13

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

LOST.

LOST—LAST EVENING, IN GOING TO THE fire at Ninth street and Girard avenue, Hub Band of the Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The finder will please return the same to the Company's House, FRANKLIN Street, above Wood. 8 14 2t*

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE." 628
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 63c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·05.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whole sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CHARLES S. LUKENS, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration upon above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to
ALBERT E. LUKENS, Administrator,
Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa.,
or to his Attorney, ISAAC GERHART,
8 1 thst* No. 126 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES RUMPP,
PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Below Arch, Philadelphia.

Porte-Monnaies,	Pocket-Books,
Portfolios,	Satchels,
Dressing Cases,	Work Boxes,
Cigar Cases,	Bankers' Cases,
Cebes,	Purses,
Money Belts,	Etuies, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7 20tf

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generall made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 11 PHILADELPHIA.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
8 8 No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$15·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 11uths 6m

SALE OF
RAILROAD PROPERTY
AND FRANCHISES.

Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

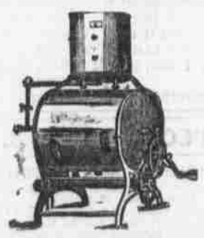
AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSITES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replacing, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.
And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—
First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.
Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.
Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.
WILLIAM J BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9tuf3m

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is a few minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 7 3tuth3m

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER IN
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,
AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

DRY GOODS.

MARKET
AND
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

Just opened, a full line of COTTON GOODS at lower prices than for years.
Bleached Muslins, 10 and 12½ cents.
Good Bleached, 14, 16, and 18 cents.
Best Bleached, 20, 22, and 25 cents.
New York Mills and Wamsuttas.
Williamsvilles, Utica, etc.
Unbleached Muslins, extra good, for 12½ cents.
Unbleached Muslins, best fine goods, 18 and 20 cents.
Unbleached Muslins, heavy, 18 and 20 cents.

WIDE SHEETINGS.
10-4 Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents. All the widths by the piece or yard.
9-4 and 5-4 Sheetings from 20 to 70 cents.
Pillow Casings, low down prices.

TICKINGS.
Best 50 cent Tickings in town.
Tickings at 45, 37, 31 and 25 cents.

FLANNELS.
Yard-wide All-wool Flannels, 50 cents.
4-4 Ballardvale Flannels, all grades, low.
7-8 Ballardvale Flannels, all grades, low.
Low priced Flannels, a fine stock.

PRINTS.
12½ cents for full Madder Calicoes.
15 cents for Prints recently at 20.
18 cents for best new styles Calicoes.

BLACK ALPACAS.
Fresh lot of those good 65 cent Alpacas. [1 2 stuth4p

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2½ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 87½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 87½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 87½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,
2 29 ABOVE RACE.

COOPER'S,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.
A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosoms Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 95c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 60c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.
COOPER'S,
6 15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
TO THE LADIES:
LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES
WHITE FOR BODIES.
These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

PARIS.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
27, 29, 31, 33, 35 RUE DE BAC.
25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE,
NEAR THE PALACE EXHIBITION,
This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the best establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.
In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES, SHAWLS, WOOLLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES, FURS COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
English Assistants. Fixed Price. [7 8 15 23—8 5 15

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. K. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37 and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 56c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·20; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
2 11 6m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11 4p

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16‡

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 26‡ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1‡ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Sold at factory prices by
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
WATCH CASE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] Manufactory, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.
The attention of dealers is called to our large stock.

FINANCIAL.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS
OF THE
Loans of this Commonwealth
DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.
7 2 tuths19

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let an awning maker take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 8 2m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, E. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails.

WANTS.

WANTED,
AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN
IN
Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey,
FOR THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.
Call or address
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
2 22‡ NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.
The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
F. GARRETT & CO.,
7 22‡ NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21‡ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1867.

Chief Justice Chase.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers for some days in regard to the fortune of Chief Justice Chase, representing that whereas at the commencement of the war he was worth only some ten thousand dollars, he is now paying an income tax on seven hundred thousand dollars. Whether or not this charge *originated* with Thurlow Weed, of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, is immaterial; he endorsed and expanded it, sending it forth to the world piquantly larded with sneaking inuendo and cowardly hint, suggesting slanders which he dare not boldly utter, and falsifying by implication where he lacked the audacity to openly lie. To the credit of the *National Intelligencer*, though bitterly opposed to Chief Justice Chase politically, it had the honor and manliness to come out and fittingly rebuke the hoary libeller of the *Advertiser*, and to express that confidence in the integrity and moral worth of the distinguished head of the Judiciary which is felt by the community generally. Other leading Democratic papers have followed the excellent example set by the *Intelligencer*, so that the miserable libel has been suddenly kicked out of all decent society and sent back to its paternal roof for shelter.

The fact that Thurlow Weed charges any one with dishonesty is almost proof positive that he is honest, for if we have in this country any one politician whose name is the universally accepted synonym of *venality*, it is Thurlow Weed. In New York he is known as the "Father of the Lobby," which means the father of that system of corruption, bribery, and theft that has made the "lobby," both at Albany and Washington, so infamously notorious. He is now an old man, but his avarice grows with his years, and he has arrived at that state where he thinks the whole world is as corrupt as himself. The idea that any man can occupy a public station and not *steal*, when stealing is possible, is inconceivable to Thurlow Weed. He has lost all conception of honesty, if he ever had any. The idea that an officer should have executed a great public trust, involving the management of the finances of the nation in the midst of a tremendous war, and not have made himself rich out of it, is so utterly beyond Weed's comprehension, so incongruous, so opposed to all his instincts, so absurd, that his libel of Chief Justice Chase is probably less malignant than on its face it would appear to be. He doubtless thinks that Mr. Chase ought to have stolen, if he did not!

Salmon P. Chase has been in public life for nearly thirty years, occupying in succession the high offices of Governor of the State of Ohio, Senator in Congress, Secretary of the Treasury, and now that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Throughout his whole career he has displayed some of the noblest qualities of statesmanship. His record is a consistent one. He espoused the cause of human liberty in this country in its darkest days. He was its champion in the United States Senate when he stood almost alone. He has lived to see it triumphant over all opposition. He has remained faithful to it throughout. Unlike his distinguished colaborer of former years, the present Secretary of State, no cloud rests upon his later career. And while he has thus displayed the virtues of consistency of action and of devotion to principle, he has been also a striking example of those rarer virtues in public life of moral integrity, of personal uprightness, of sobriety, temperance, and truth. If there is a man among us who deserves to be called a *Christian* statesman, Mr. Chase is the man. Added to all this, Mr. Chase is a statesman of great practical ability. He is not a mere theorist, or rhetorician, or speech-maker. He has a thorough acquaintance with all the problems which go to make up the actual duties of the American statesman. His administration of the finances of the nation during the most critical periods of the Rebellion was of the very highest order. The great stumbling-block upon which our foreign enemies prophesied that we would fall, was the raising of money. The men we had in abundance, but modern warfare is an affair of finance as well; and here it was supposed that we were weak and would fail. But Secretary Chase carried us safely through, and absolutely gave to the country, as one of the fruits of the great struggle, the soundest and best system of currency that it has ever had. Had he remained at the head of the Treasury Department, and had he succeeded in maintaining in all its branches throughout the country the faithfulness and integrity of execution which he inaugurated, we should probably ere now have witnessed the resumption of specie payments, and a permanent and material reduction of the burden of taxation. Transferred by President Lincoln to the higher and more responsible position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he has added new dignity to that distinguished office. His decisions have been able and impartial, and fortified by opinions worthy of the highest fame of his most renowned predecessors. And at the present time we know of no man in whom the whole people repose more *confidence* than they do in Chief Justice Chase. Of course, the Democrats are opposed to his political views, but were he called to the office of Chief Magistrate, they would feel that the helm of state was in the hands of a wise and honest man. There may be men who have more of the elements of surface popularity, orators of more show, politicians more expert; but there is no man in our country at the present time in whom the elements of a wise, safe, and comprehensive statesmanship are so well combined as in Salmon P. Chase.

When Will It Be Remedied?

At the last session of the State Legislature an effort was made to avert the destruction of life and property from boiler explosions, by the passage of a law providing for their proper inspection. But our city authorities, with that proverbial neglect of the interests of those by whom they were placed in power which has at last become criminal, have taken no action in the matter, although their attention has been called to the subject, again and again, both by the press and by juries of practical and intelligent engineers. In the Sansom street disaster more than twenty-five lives were lost; and the death of each and every one of the unfortunate victims of this sad occurrence was the legitimate effect of the criminal neglect of which we are speaking. The result of the Coroner's investigation showed that there was a radical defect in the construction of the boilers used in the establishment—a defect which would have been detected by the most casual inspection. But our City Fathers learned no wisdom from a contemplation of the charred and mutilated remains of more than a score of their fellow-creatures; the lamentations of a score of suffering women, and the pitiful cries of twice as many fatherless children, did not touch their hearts. They still continued to disgrace the city by their mockery of legislation; and while they are rolling about in the luxury of their summer vacation, another calamity of the same character visits our community, by which one man is sent to his last account in a moment, and two others are brought to the very verge of the grave.

Last evening, the Coroner's jury to whom was committed the investigation of the causes of this last disaster, returned their verdict, which will be found in full in our local columns. This jury was made up of men who are engineers by profession, and they assert that the explosion is to be attributed chiefly to "gross carelessness and a want of practical knowledge concerning steam and machinery on the part of those having charge of the boiler." That an accident endangering the lives of our people should result from such a cause, is as disgraceful as it is melancholy. There should be an ordinance prohibiting, under the severest penalties, the running of steam machinery by any one who has not been found fully qualified, by study and experience, to discharge such duties. It is asserted by the friends of the unfortunate victims of the Ninth street explosion, that they were unable to pay a practical engineer the high wages demanded by that class of mechanics. If that were the truth of the matter, they were unable to carry on the business which they had undertaken, and the law should have stepped in and prevented them from risking their own lives and perilling those of their neighbors.

But the jury say further that the engine was "totally inadequate to perform the work required of it, without causing a greater pressure in the boiler than it was able to bear." For this state of affairs there was but one remedy, and that was a thorough inspection of the boiler and machinery by men competent for the task. That there are scores of boilers within the city limits which are thus overtasked, and that there are numbers which are defective in construction, as was the case in the one which recently exploded on Sansom street, we are assured by those who are familiar with the subject. Other disasters may therefore be anticipated, and no man whose daily labor takes him within reach of steam machinery can assure himself that he will not be the next victim, unless the members of Councils undergo a sudden reformation, and pay some little attention to the duties for the discharge of which they were elected.

In concluding their verdict, the jury in this case protest against the custom of taking practical engineers from their employments to investigate the causes of boiler explosions, "as their verdicts and recommendations in former cases are totally disregarded by our city authorities, who have been implored time and again by a bereaved community to enact some wholesome law to remedy this growing evil." And they give the public a timely warning that future explosions *"must necessarily occur under the present system of management."* We are at the mercy of those to whom we have confided the care of our lives and property; and again we demand to know if they intend to discharge the plain and clear duties which they have assumed?

Lieutenant Commander Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, who was killed early in June last, in a conflict with pirates on the island of Formosa, was a native of New York, and a nephew of Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana. He was born on the 24th of May, 1842, and entered the navy on the 29th of September, 1855. During the late Rebellion he served gallantly in the engagements at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and in the attack on Fort Sumter and Morris Island, Charleston harbor. At the time of his death he was attached to the flagship Hartford, which he joined at New Orleans in July, 1865, for a cruise in the East Indies. He was small in stature, and rather sparsely made, but brave and generous in disposition, and was popular with his classmates.

A Newspaper Item.—The *Gazette of Cologne* has heretofore been a warm admirer and advocate of the policy of Count Bismark. Recently, however, it ventured in a long leader to criticize very mildly the treatment of the annexed provinces. The Government censor ordered the suppression of the obnoxious article. It was too late to replace it, and the *Gazette* appeared with its first two columns blank.

Wanted—An Asylum for Monarchs.—The London *Morning Herald* has actually fallen to making fun of royal personages who have had losses. In an article upon the late King Otho of Greece, it remarks:—

"It would be ridiculous, indeed, to affirm that the odds are greatly in favor of a long Danish dynasty at Athens. Otho, in all likelihood, was well intentioned when he set foot on classic soil on the morning of February 6, 1833, in his eighteenth year; and George, no doubt, is conscientious in his desire to do that which Otho attempted in vain; but a fatality seems to attach to all these mushroom monarchies. In fact, it was hardly necessary to point out the Mexican empire as an illustration. It was an enormous experiment, egregiously disastrous. But Europe itself is sufficiently full of examples. Think of the bran new crowns ordered from Imperial goldsmiths and enriched by Imperial jewellers, for the First Napoleon. Of the whole galaxy not a glimmer remains. Every now and then a prince is put up, sits for a time, and is rejected."

It attempts to console King George with the reflection that he will be in very good company, and probably will find himself quite as comfortable out of his "whitewashed palace" at Athens as in it:—

"Many a St. Germains is required for the dispossessed sovereigns of Europe. His Majesty, formerly of Naples, is in retirement; his Majesty, formerly of Hanover, has been discrowned; the Dukes or Duchesses regnant of Parma and Modena are in private life; and we know what a royal bevy of illustrious descent and of unchallenged virtue finds a home, and almost a loyalty of welcome, among ourselves. Philosophers might preach a good deal to these personages, without convicing them. They are not the most wretched of mankind. Yet men are apt to compare themselves, if fallen, with what they were, and not with others, who never mounted the height whence to fall."

There is an unkindness in the phrase "mushroom monarchies," which is entirely foreign to the usual temper of the *Morning Herald*.

Chemical Conundrum.—The *National Intelligencer* has made a discovery. Machination may be miasmatic in its nature. It propounds the following queer query in this relation:—

Has not the air been noisome for months with the poisonous but obscure odor of infernal machination?

This is certainly a case for disinfection. If Washington has a Board of Health, its attention should at once be called to the phenomenon. Meantime, let carbolic acid and a strong solution of copperas be freely applied.

Chocolate.—At the Paris Exhibition a machine for packing chocolate attracts attention. By means of this apparatus twenty-four cakes of chocolate are in less than a second wrapped up, first with silver paper, then enveloped with a sheet of white paper, and instantly sealed with a drop of melted wax, upon which a hammer falls down and impresses the stamp of the manufacturer.

Transposed Triteness.—The Boston *Post* admits that "misery loves company," but claims that the feeling is not reciprocal. Thus, to illustrate:—Jones, miserable, seeks to share his sorrows with sympathetic Smith. Unhappily, however, Smith does not desire the dividend proposed by Jones. Thus, misery may love company; but company does not visit misery.

Literary.—The *Fortnightly Review* has been sold to Messrs. Chapman & Hall. It is to undergo certain transformations, and then to be published as a monthly journal.

Mr. Kinglake's third and fourth volumes of the "History of the Crimean War" are stated to be nearly ready for publication, and may be looked for by the end of autumn.

Tobacco.—The consumption of tobacco in France is increasing with great rapidity. In 1789 the revenue produced by the sale was 30,000,000f., which sum in 1811 had declined to 16,000,000f. Since the latter date, however, an uninterrupted improvement has taken place, and in 1865, 175,000,000f.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Examination of the Sea and Land Telegraph Lines—Satisfactory Reports—The Break in the Cable of 1866—Facilities in the Transmission of News.

St. Johns, N. F., August 13.—Cyrus W. Field has returned here, after making a thorough examination of the Newfoundland line of telegraph, in company with Superintendent A. M. Mackay.

He has also obtained valuable information in regard to the Atlantic cable from personal examination made at Heart's Content, where he and his party were received with hearty and becoming honors by all present connected with telegraphing by sea and land. Compliments were exchanged between his party and friends across the ocean with as much facility as the same could be accomplished by any land line.

An investigation made into the management of cable business is in the highest degree satisfactory.

At all points Mr. Field was received with great respect by private parties, and in several instances with public honors. He is now, with his wife, by invitation, stopping at the Government House at this place.

It is expected that the broken Atlantic cable will be working again in a few weeks, the exact spot of the breaking having been ascertained by tests applied at both ends, and by the examination of Captain Kerr, of her Majesty's surveying steamer Gulnare.

The arrangements have been completed for having three distinct lines in operation early in October, between Heart's Content and Plaister Cove, in the strait of Canso, where the Western Union lines meet the Newfoundland line. All unnecessary delays in the transmission of cable messages between London and New York will thereby be avoided, and the rapidity of communication greatly facilitated.

The steamer Chiltern, with Placentia, St. Pierre, and Sydney cable on board, left Greenwich on the 12th inst., not a week earlier, as before reported, and is due on the 24th at Placentia, from which point the laying of the cable will be commenced immediately, weather permitting.

THE CHICAGO POSTMASTER.

Recovery of the Body of the Late Postmaster—Accidental Drowning in the Lake—Applicants for the Vacant Position Already Swarming.

Chicago, August 14.—The body of the late Colonel Robert A. Gilmore, Postmaster of this city, was found this forenoon, in the basin of the lake, between the breakwater and the railroad track, by a sailor who was walking on the breakwater. The sailor observed the body floating about thirty feet from the breakwater, plunged in, towed it to the pilings, and informed the police, who were searching in the lake outside. The body when found had on only pants and shirt, and was very much decomposed. The watch and rings of the deceased were on the body. An inquest was held this forenoon, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. A public funeral will be observed to-morrow.

The strife for the succession has already commenced, and applicants for the vacant position are already on their way to Washington. Among those prominently named are Colonel J. D. Webster, late of General Sherman's staff; Isaac R. Diller, Alfred Dutch, George Armstrong, Special Post Office agent, and George C. Bates, who recently received the appointment of Governor of Idaho.

PEACE MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

The following letter from the International League of Peace in France, and now holding daily sessions in the Paris Exposition, will be read with interest.

It is composed of some of the most prominent reformers of Europe, and the name of the Hon. Charles Sumner appears in their list of Vice-Presidents.

Paris, Rue des Saints Peres, No 61, 24th July 1867.

Mr. Alfred H. Love, Philadelphia, President of the Universal Peace Society—Sir:—In the absence of our respected colleague, Rev. Mr. Martin, I have the pleasure of opening your valuable letter, and I extend to you our thanks. We thank you for those friendly and earnest words of encouragement that you thus send us in the name of our American brethren, on the receipt of the first intelligence of our efforts. Believe me, they will be of great assistance to us in the difficult work we have undertaken. Yes, our hearts are united, notwithstanding the distance which separates us, in the same determined convictions. Yes, like you we reprove, we detest war, and declare it contrary to all the designs of Providence, and all the grand aims of humanity. Like you, we love, honor, and preach peace. We see in it the realization and the condition of all progress permitted and commanded to our race:—regard for our neighbor and ourselves; morality, justice, well-being, the subordination of matter by spirit; and also, as you have rightly said, the true and pure love of country—that which consists in wishing one's country great and free in a family of free and prosperous nations—in place of drawing on it the vain success of force, the inevitable expiation of justice, and the maledictions of the oppressed and conquered. The people, like the individuals who compose them, are designed to aid and not to injure each other—to cultivate in common the globe on which they have been placed by the one Creator, not to destroy themselves, and cover it with ruin—to be, in a word, according to the sublime declaration of the great Apostle, "joint heirs and members of the same body." These ideas have long been scoffed at by the crowd. Those who defended them have long been treated as Utopians and dreamers. They have persisted; they have gained in force and number, and soon, like the first Christians, of whom they are the veritable followers, they will be everywhere, and will fill all places, even to the camp of the warrior. Already among us, as among you, the most eminent men among those who have borne arms, these whose bravery is the most incontestable and the most universally acknowledged, are beginning to think, and to say in public, that the trade of war is a sad one, and that human life has been created for another object than to be given up as a prey to all the caprices and the covetousness of ambition. Let us hope that before long, respect for life will be the law of human societies, and the unanimous reprobation which attaches itself to the individual murderer will pursue, perhaps still more fiercely, over all the surface of this earth, those premeditated and skilful homicides, called wars.

While this day is coming, as come it will, for the present interest, in accord with reason, is impressing more wisdom upon the nations, we have, sir, in the two worlds to which you and I belong, much yet to do to accomplish the triumph of our holy cause. War has covered Europe and America with blood, perhaps in spite of our efforts it will cover them again—perhaps while we speak of peace and justice, passions and prejudices are at work preparing new catastrophes and new lamentations—perhaps at the first call of our pacific voice, the violent and belligerent will even this year answer by the most terrible slaughter, and cast for the last time at the world the defiance of brutality and of blind egotism. It matters not! our work is founded on the rock and it will not perish — we have the word of the future, and these words shall prevail. Let us form of all those who carry these words in their hearts and on their lips a grand chain of friends and brothers, enveloping, across the material and moral frontiers, the common country, as with an irresistible bond of love and union. Let us form against the partial armies which a narrow and false patriotism still puts in the field, as in ancient days, the grand, the *universal* militia of the new era, the militia of peace, and let us crush by its number, or rather carry along by beneficent prestige, all those resistances which are hereafter to be powerless. Let us put away from us, by one common sentiment the war which is at our doors. Or if by misfortune war should break forth before we have asserted our influence and gained position, let us be ready at an early day, when the combatants are returning towards us, to deplore their having neglected our counsels, and finally to throw into the balance the irresistible weight of a true univeral suffrage, the unanimous suffrage of all men of all nations. This is the object of your society; it is the object of ours; it is the object of all those in England and elsewhere are aiding us with their efforts and with their vows. It is in this that we feel and speak, sir, and respected friend. I press very cordially your hand in the name of all our excellent colleagues, and I am, in all truth, your devoted friend, Frederic Passy,
General Secretary of the League of France.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 26 5W

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—PLEURISY.—Do you wish to curtail your medical expenses, and retain sound health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—for all inflammatory affections of the Chest, as Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, etc. The sanative properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it—the Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists. 8 6 tuths 6t

WHAT ARE YOUR SYMPTOMS, SUFFERER? Are they a furred tongue, dizziness, headache, an uneasy stomach, oppression after eating, pain between the shoulders, constipation? If so, you are *dyspeptic* and *bilious*, and nothing will meet your case so efficiently as TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. [8 13 tuthsst
FOR SALE BY THIS ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1102 CHESNUT St.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stothtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms,
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST. [8 2 4p

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 8 2 stuthtu4p

GREAT FIRE
IN THE WEST INDIES.
1300 BUILDINGS BURNED,
BUT NOT THE HERRING SAFE.

Controllers' Office, St. Kitts, W. I., 11th July, 1867.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we were present at the opening of a FIRE-PROOF SAFE, made by Farrel, Herring & Co., of Philadelphia, which Safe had been exposed to one of the severest fires that has ever been witnessed in the Island of St. Kitts; and a gentleman who was present at the severe fires in Demerara in the year 1864, says they were not to be compared to this, by which the entire mercantile property was entirely destroyed, and the store in which this Safe was was burned to the ground, and continued burning for over two days, and was taken out on the third, and from thence brought to this office, when the Bank Notes, Gold and Silver Coin, Papers, and Books were found intact.
In witness whereof we have hereunto attached our seal and signature.
G. J. EVELYN,
SEAL
JOHN CARDEN, 1st Clerk.
MONTAGUE GIBSON, of J. Gibson & Son, Antigua.
R. F. LORRE.
Consulate of United States of America, St. Christopher, July 11, 1867.
I, Emill Laprune Delisle, Consul of the U. S. of America for St. Christopher and dependencies thereof, do certify the above signatures to be entitled to full faith and credit.
Given under my hand and seal of this Consulate, the year and date as above written.
Emill L. Delisle, U. S. Consul.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, the only place these celebrated Safes can be obtained in this city. 8 15 thsw tf

REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 8 16 3m4p

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p

A NEW MATERIAL.
HOT-CAST PORCELAIN
AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE.
AN AMERICAN INVENTION.
PATENTED BOTH IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN EUROPE.
It contains all the constituent ingredients of Porcelain, but, unlike ordinary porcelain, is worked like glass, and is capable of being formed into any shape into which glass can be blown, pressed moulded, or drawn. In strength and durability it surpasses the strongest marbles; in hardness it equals quartz, of which it is largely composed; in its applications it ranges from the finest bugle for ladies' dress trimmings to the colossal church column; from the thinnest egg-shell China cup to the heavy slab of the sideboard on which it is placed. It takes the most brilliant and enduring polish, and will not stain, as it will not absorb any liquid whatever. Can be made in any color. Capable of being decorated in gold and colors. Resists the attacks of heat, cold, acids, and other destructive agencies, as fully as Glass or Porcelain. Applicable to all purposes for which Porcelain and Glass are generally used, and to many purposes for which marble is used. Materials not expensive—cost of working small—demand unlimited.
IT IS ADAPTED FOR PURPOSES ALMOST INNUMERABLE.
HOUSEHOLD USE.
Elegant and durable cups, saucers, mugs, pitchers, plates and dishes for the table—as beautiful as French China—as strong as Stoneware; vases of every size, for use or ornament; bottles, large or small, plain or figured, for medicinal, toilet, or other uses; milk-white or tinted chimneys, globes and shades for the gas-lights or oil lamps; knobs, escutcheons and plates for the doors; slabs for table and bureau tops; strong and tasteful flower-pots and flower-baskets.
WINDOW PANES
to admit the light, but exclude the glare—cheaper, better, and susceptible of more elegant decoration than ground glass. Dust will not gather on it, as both sides are polished.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES
of superior finish and strength; time not erasing the surface, or affecting the color.
TILES FOR THE FLOOR
more durable, and more beautiful than the encaustic tiles hitherto in use—and so cheap as to be within everybody's reach.
ARCHITECTURAL
Inside Work—wash-boards and wainscoting, mantels, wash-stands, bath-room fittings, brackets, columns, mouldings, and everything usually made of marble or plaster. *Outside Work*—columns, dressings and ashlar for fronts of buildings, from pavement to cornice; balustrades, steps, sills, door-frames; and, in fact, almost everything that can be made in marble, stone, or iron. Absolutely weather-proof. Absorbs no liquid, acid, soap, or other impurity.
TOMBSTONES
Stainless, and indestructible by time.
HOT-CAST PORCELAIN
differs from Porcelain heretofore in use, being made from materials in a state of fusion (as glass is made), instead of being moulded cold, baked and subsequently enamelled. It is made with great rapidity, and is, upon being annealed, immediately fit for the market. The cost of the materials is not more than of flint glass. The cost and manner of working are the same.
THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY
Has been organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with a Capital stock of 10,000 shares at $100 per share, to manufacture Hot-Cast Porcelain on a scale commensurate with its extensive applications.
1000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Company are offered to the public at the par value of $100 per share.
The temporary works of the Company are in operation at Nos. 3045 and 3047 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Every facility will be afforded to all who may desire to satisfy themselves as to the nature and capabilities of the material.
Subscriptions to the Stock will be received at the works, and also at the office of the President, No. 223 DOCK Street, above Walnut, Philadelphia.
An examination will satisfy all judicious business men that the Capital Stock of the Company will be not only a very profitable, but a perfectly safe investment.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Charles M. Prevost, John S. Morton, John McArthur, Jr., William L. Schaffer, Samuel W. Cattell, William M. Wright, Joseph Parrish, M. D., Samuel F. Fisher, James G. Hardie, William Struthers, David L. Dodge.
CHARLES M. PREVOST, President.
EDWARD J. ALTEMUS, Secretary and Treasurer
WALDRON J. CHEYNEY, Superintendent.
EMIL F. DIETERICHS, Assistant Superintendent
GEORGE HARDING, Solicitor. 8 14 4tp
Orders, and other communications by mail, addressed to THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY, Nos. 3045 and 3047 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will be promptly answered.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
A full supply of the BONDS on hand for immediate delivery.
All kinds of Governments taken in exchange at the highest market rates. 8 7 1m4p

AGENCY FOR SALE
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,
FIRST MORTGAGE,
Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.
Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
20 1m 4p No. 40 South THIRD Street

FINE CORDIALS.
A full and complete stock of
GENUINE CORDIALS
Of the finest quality, imported direct to our own order
CHARTREUSE GREEN AND YELLOW
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINS CURACOA
MARASCHINO,
BRIZARD & ROGERS'
ANISETTE AND ABSYNTHE
For sale by the case or bottle.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthsstp PHILADELPHIA.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.

Change of Gauge—Quick Work—Other Matters.

From the Missouri Republican, August 12, 1867.

We learn that on Friday, the 2d of August, the North Missouri Railroad Company began the change of its gauge from this city to Macon City, the junction of its road with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, the distance being one hundred and seventy miles. On Friday and Saturday the gauge was changed from St. Charles to Macon, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and on Monday of this week the gauge was changed from St. Charles to St. Louis, so that the running of trains was resumed on Tuesday, making only three days that trains were suspended to effect a change of gauge for one hundred and seventy miles of road.

This change of gauge gives the North Missouri road the four feet eight and a half gauge which is the same as that of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, the Iowa and Minnesota roads, the Union Pacific roads, and the same as nearly all roads east of us, and will enable the North Missouri to carry both freights and passengers to St. Joseph, Atchison, and Leavenworth without change of cars, and to all points in Iowa and Minnesota, and points reached by the Union Pacific roads when their connections are formed, and also East when the railroad bridge at St. Louis is built.

We have heard it suggested that, in anticipation of the bridge, the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, the Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis, and other Eastern roads, together with the North Missouri road, are considering whether it will not be advisable to make a similar improvement to that at St. Charles, near the North Missouri depot on this side of the river, whereby freight and passengers can be transferred, so that passengers can take the cars on the St. Louis side of the river and freights be loaded from this side.

We learn that the total cost of the improvement for this purpose would not exceed fifty thousand dollars. It is the next best thing to a bridge, and would answer admirably. It would in the winter be subject to interruption when ferry boats could not run in the ice. It seems to us that it would be a most desirable thing to land and take passengers and freights from this side of the river. It is a great delay and annoyance, it seems to us, to have to unload and ferry in wagons freights from and to St. Louis, from the Illinois shore, and we know from our personal experience that families and persons arriving and going East dread the omnibus ride and crossing of the river at St. Louis more than the whole trip, and any improvement that will overcome this will meet with favor from the travelling and business public.

We are glad to learn that track-laying is progressing towards Iowa, north of Macon. By the first of September it is expected that twelve miles of road will be in operation north of Macon, leaving only fifty-two miles more to complete to reach Iowa, upon which the grading is about half done. It is intended to have the North Missouri Road done to Iowa as soon as the St. Louis and Cedar Rapids or the Iowa Central can meet it there, which it is thought will not be later than June of next year.

Track-laying will commence on the West Branch of the North Missouri Road by the first of September, and will be completed to Brunswick some time in October, a distance of forty miles.

The branch extending from Centralia to Columbia, in Boone county, a distance of twenty-two miles, will be completed about the first of September. Six miles of the track is laid, and the contractors are pushing the work along.

By the first of November, or before, the North Missouri management expect to have some seventy-five miles of new road to operate, making a total length of road of two hundred and forty-four miles.

It is believed that the completion of the road to Brunswick will nearly double the present business of the road, and that when a connection can be formed with the Iowa roads that it will greatly change its financial condition.

In looking over the whole field of St. Louis railway connections, the effects upon this city and the effects upon the proposed connection of the North Missouri Railroad on its own interests, it seems to us that it is second in importance to no road that connects with St. Louis, and that a few years will show it to be a splendid paying road. It will take a little time for this. It has to complete its connections, and get business flowing over it which will at once follow its completion, when we predict that it will become one of the most prosperous roads in the country. It has our best wishes for its most abundant success.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening Shakespeare's beautiful fairy spectacle, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, will be repeated. The play passed off smoothly last evening, and none of the great beauties of the piece were in the slightest manner marred. The house was uncomfortably full, being packed with people in every part. Every seat in the lower portion of the house is engaged regularly before the curtain is raised, and the audiences are quite fashionable. There is no doubt that the spectacle is destined to have a long and very successful run, and we have every reason to believe that the management will recover a good portion of the capital expended in the production of the piece in this country. Philadelphia will pay her full share at least. We have received the following note from a gentleman of respectability:—

"PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

"To the Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH—Sir:—Cannot the law which directs that managers of theatres must provide seats for their patrons be enforced by the police? I have tried to get a view of the spectacle at the Walnut twice, and failed each time. The ushers down stairs would not let me pass into the 'orchestra' or 'orchestra circle,' and the 'dress circle' I find crowded so as to prevent me from seeing but a very small portion of the stage, even by standing on tip-toe.

"A PATRON."

Our correspondent purchased an admission ticket, which only calls for a seat if one be vacant and not secured. The manager, in this case, does not contract to furnish a seat. He cannot provide persons with what he has not. We think it would be well, however, for managers to set apart some portion of the lower circles for those who purchase admission tickets thereto, even at a loss of the extra money paid in to secure seats, as a privilege of this kind will always be appreciated by the masses.

A GIRL ATTACKED BY A RACCOON.—A few days since a girl about ten years of age, named Crusen, residing in Grosbeckville, N. Y., while out berrying, about ten miles from the city, was attacked by a raccoon and pretty seriously injured. The girl was engaged picking berries under a tree which the raccoon ascended. While she was thus engaged the animal descended the tree and made an attack upon her, seizing her by the leg, and biting a large piece of flesh from the limb. He would doubtless have killed the girl but for the fact that her screams attracted the attention of some women who accompanied her, one of whom seized a stick, with which she succeeded in driving the raccoon away, after striking it several blows. Strange as it may appear, the raccoon followed the girl about three miles, and then returned to the woods.

—Dr. Wattenbach has done a good work for the student of early German history by the publication of a volume on "The Sources of the Mediæval History of Germany," which is full of information respecting its chronicles and histories, local and general, from the earliest mediæval period to the thirteenth century.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A SCAFFOLD BREAKS DOWN, AND FOUR MEN ARE INJURED.—At Twenty-second and Shippen streets a new church, called the "Bethany Mission," is now in process of erection. Workmen were yesterday morning engaged in putting on the slate roof, when an accident happened, by which four persons were more or less injured.

A load of slate was being drawn up to the top scaffold, by means of a rope passing over a pulley and attached to a horse on the ground below, when it struck against some of the timbers, and down came the whole affair. A large quantity of slate was upon the scaffold at the time of the accident, and this was thrown upon a portion of the roof of the building, through which it made its way very unceremoniously. Four persons were also on the scaffold, and were precipitated to a lower one, but fortunately, although they fell several feet, no serious injuries were sustained.

Alexander Wilson, aged nineteen years, and residing at Twenty-second and Market streets, suffered the most, being quite badly bruised about the head. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but his injuries are by no means dangerous.

Samuel Johnson, another workman, was slightly hurt, but was able to walk home.

John Kelly was struck just over the left temple, and otherwise injured; and his son John, aged eleven years only, was likewise cut about the head.

The accident happened about 11 o'clock in the morning. A few minutes before it occurred the attention of the men upon the scaffold was called to the fact that it was already overloaded; but one of the slaters, not heeding this warning, it is said, loudly demanded that more of the material should be hoisted at once, whether it was ready trimmed or not. The slaters, in turn, assert that the scaffolding was too weak for an ordinary load, and that the mishap was entirely owing to that defect. There is probably a grain of truth in both accounts, and, although nobody was killed, the affair deserves an investigation by the proper authorities.

AN UNPLEASANT CATASTROPHE. — Shortly after 10 o'clock last evening, one of our places of amusement had closed its doors, and those who had been delighted within were wending their way homeward with that gloomy unpleasantness which is ever the precursor of a rain-storm. Just as a party of young ladies, with a few gallant escorts, were nearing the corner of Eleventh and Market streets, they were startled by a deafening roar of thunder, followed by pelting drops, which came down in quick succession. With that sudden exclamation of affright known so well to some of our lady friends, they gathered up their skirts, and dashed for the first shelter at hand—a canvas awning. The rain beat down violently, and the water congregated gradually in the centre of the awning, forming it into a large funnel right over the heads and bodies of our evening party, who, unconscious of the impending doom, were laughing and talking in a jocular manner. With another crackling roar of the empyrean artillery, the rain came down with such an intensity that soon enlarged the funnel to a capacious size, and, with a crack of breaking shreds and a resounding splash, the gathered waters launched upon the giggling party beneath. What screams and cries of "My bonnet, and jockey, and cloak" were heard mingling with the gruffer ebullitions of satanic origin, as the young gents surveyed their dilapidated plugs, limp bosoms, flabby collars, and saturated dress-coats! It is needless to say that some of our friends—as soon as a more substantial shelter was found—instituted a wringing process, which lasted long into the midnight hour. This over, carriages took the deluged parties to their respective homes.

THE PURLIEUS OF VICE AND FILTH.—Last night Lieutenant Frank, Sergeant Murray, and a squad of the Seventh District police, made a descent upon a disorderly tenement house, No. 423 St. John's street. This shabby old structure, which in former years was considered a spacious "dance house," presented a battered exterior, with filth abundant on all sides. Without was paradise to the Babel within, since eight families, with a superabundance of dirty, half-clothed, squalid-looking children, resided there. Internally the house was strictly virtuous of cleanliness, as the black doors, unswept stairs, dirty floors, strongly to the vision, and yet more strongly to the susceptible olfactories of the observer, testified. Add to this decidedly unclean looking house a jabbering of voices, the shouting commands of the old, and the squalling responses of the young, mingled with curses—a common language—and you have somewhat of an earthly pandemonium. To this place of ill-repute, and a habitat for many vicious and disreputable people, the police proceeded to try and effect, if need be, a forcible reform. This was necessary, and fifteen inmates, among which number were many young girls, were arrested and sent to the lock-up. Alderman Toland sent many of them for a summer sojourn in the prison wards.

BREVITIES.—John O'Black and David Daily, general sneak thieves, who purloin from entries, door steps, and halls, were caught last night at Fifth and Carpenter streets, and held by Alderman Mink in $1000 bail.——A mad dog, large and ferocious, after creating great fear in the neighborhood of Eighth and South streets, was shot last night.——A slight fire, of which no alarm was given, was discovered on the roof of a house located near Green and Third streets. It was soon extinguished.——Henry Frissie, a Gallic individual, was arrested while attempting to tap a till at Fourth and Worth streets, Alderman Mink committed him in default of $1000 bail.——A little colored fellow, named Stuart, came into the station house this morning, with a long face, saying "As he were lost on a skool discursion, which were moer fun than staying home." Detective Reeder put the little "wayward discursionist" on the right track.——A disorderly house, known as the "Sherman," near Sixth and Race streets, was broken up last night, and the proprietor and wife arrested. Alderman Godbou committed a young girl, an inmate, to the House of Refuge.

THE STATE CAMP of the Patriotic Order of Junior Sons of America met at Schuylkill Haven on the morning of Tuesday, 13th inst. After receiving the act of incorporation of the Legislature, it was opened by State President D. Orr Alexander. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

State President, J. K. Helms, of 47.
" Vice-President, J. H. Druckemiller, of 49.
" M. of F. & C., R. K. Levan, of 46.
" Secretary, S. J. Stager, of 1.
" Treasurer, J. C. Schule, of 6.
" Serg't-at-Arms, W. S. Eichelberger, of 79.

In the evening the Citizens' Band serenaded the delegates. Addresses were delivered by J. C. Becker, D. Orr Alexander, D. C. Eveland, and H. H. Hill, on the Order and its objects.

A COOL WAY of stealing a man's horse was demonstrated last night. Four men, only known by their dusky forms moving through the darkness, entered the yard of a German carter named Curran, and, taking his horse from the stable, harnessed him to the wagon, and were driving out of the gate, when Curran opened the window, and, peering out, said, "I believe there goes my horse and wagon," whereat the whip cracked and the thieving party drove off, and have not since been heard from. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Curran learned soon that it was his horse and wagon which had been stolen.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON. EDWIN M. STANTON.—During the latter part of yesterday afternoon, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, ex-Secretary of War, arrived in this city, stopping at the Continental. This morning, at an early hour, he left for Boston, from thence to join his family at the White Mountains. During his brief stay he was visited by many of our prominent citizens and members of the Union League. His stay would have been prolonged had it not been for the unpropitious weather, as he intended to visit some of our public institutions.

A TESTIMONIAL.—This morning an elegant cane was presented to Francis W. Headman, Esq., Representative from Bucks county, by the surviving soldiers of the War of 1812. Mr. Headman was a member of the last session of the Legislature, and exerted himself vigorously in behalf of the interests of these old patriots, who, in turn, take this method of testifying their appreciation of his services.

AN UNNEIGHBORLY AFFAIR.—Mary Burns was held by Alderman Sinex in $600 bail for beating a female "nabor" with a club, and, as the latter alleges, intending to kill her. The occurrence took place at Eleventh and Catharine streets.

AN INSENSIBLE MAN, whose name is supposed to be Gideon L. Webb, was picked up last night by a Fifth District officer. He is at the station, corner of Locust and Fifteenth streets. His friends and relatives are requested to call for him.

THE RAIN-STORM.—"We are having the lion's share" is a quaint saying, which has more than ordinary import to the denizens of this city. The fourteenth day of the predicted deluge—by old weather-wise individuals—is upon us, and one would think, from the manner in which the rain came down this morning, that the flood-gates of heaven had been opened for a second time to bring destruction upon this earth, contrary to the covenant made centuries ago.

Of the full series of spasmodic storms since the advent of August that which commenced last night and raged all this morning was the heaviest. All the low places in the city were made the reservoirs to be filled by the "almost rivers" which flowed down the streets. At the intersection of Fifth street with the Germantown road the water congregated, overflowing street and walks, and insinuating itself into the cellars of the inhabitants, filling many, much against the feelings of the owners thereof. On South street, from Eleventh to Thirteenth, the water reached the platform of the cars during the violent rain at 10 o'clock, and the people were busily engaged during the pelting storm in closing the cellar windows of their homes with old clothes, rags, and dirt, which, being totally unsubstantial, let the water in with the rush of a cascade.

The culvert now building at Nineteenth and Walnut streets was effectually closed by *debris* of all kinds being washed into it.

We will undoubtedly soon learn of great damage being done, as soon as the water from the highlands around the city begins to pour into the Delaware and Schuylkill.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS.—His Honor Mayor McMichael has appointed the following gentlemen Supervisors, in addition to those mentioned on our third page:—

First Ward—Samuel Peak.
Second Ward—Charles Peak.
Fifth and Sixth Wards—John Gibbs.
Eleventh and Twelfth Wards—William M. Wilson.
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—J. S. Fish.
Fifteenth Ward—Edward Spain.
Nineteenth Ward—No appointment.
Twentieth Ward, Second Division—William H. Miskey.
Twenty-first Ward—No appointment.
Twenty-second Ward, First Division—Wm. C. Johnson.
Twenty-second Ward, Second Division—Geo. D. Freas.
Twenty-third Ward, First Division—Enoch Foster.
Twenty-third Ward, Second Division—Jamison Lott.
Twenty-fourth Ward, First Division—John Hooven.
Twenty-fourth Ward, Second Division—Wm. A. Frederick.
Twenty-fifth Ward—Francis F. Kerbaugh.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Philip H. Kionse.
Twenty-seventh Ward—No appointment.

THE RAIN ELSEWHERE—DAMAGE ON THE CAPE MAY ROAD.—The heavy rain had its effect upon the railroad in this section of the country. The morning train on the Cape May Road reported that the water was damaging the track. Soon after a telegram received, stated that the railroad bridge this side of Strasboro had been washed away, thereby putting a stop to the progress of the trains. The damage is quite heavy, and will require some time for its repair. Beyond Strasboro, no train is reported as having fallen.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler at 2 o'clock to-day, George Wilson was charged with forging the name of John Gilfillen to a check for $114 on the First National Bank. He was held in $2000 bail for a further hearing.

Michael Bird, a bootblack, was charged with slapping an apple-woman in the face. It appears that the woman slapped him first, having become incensed because he put too much sugar on a cheese-cake which he bought. He was discharged.

A NICE YOUNG MAN.—About the 1st of January a young man, named Charles A. Rowand, by some means or other insinuated himself into the good graces of a lady residing in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Arch streets, and succeeded by his pleasant talk since that in getting her to loan him $5700, a gold watch, and two diamond rings. He was held in $200 bail for a hearing. Officer Hodge arrested him.

LARCENY.—Charles Raw was arrested last night for stealing a ladies' circular from Mrs. Griffiths, at Eighth and Callowhill streets. He was arrested at Seventh and Willow streets. Alderman Massey held him in $800 bail to answer.

VIOLATING THE LIQUOR LAW.—F. U. Rams, keeping a saloon at Eleventh and South streets, was arrest by Sergeant Magee, and held in $400 bail by Recorder Eneu to answer at court for selling liquor on Sunday.

STEALING CLOTH.—Henry Young, a colored man, was arrested at Sixth and Lombard streets for stealing cloth from a tailor's establishment. Alderman Morrow held him for a further hearing.

STEALING PIG IRON.—Samuel Thomas was taken in custody on Delaware avenue for stealing thirty-two pounds of pig iron. Alderman Toland committed him in default of $800 bail.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Dust-proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one—selling at reduced prices to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
All kinds of Summer Clothing, Men's, Youths', and Boys', closing out at very low prices.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, for the gratuitous education of the orphans of soldiers and sailors (located at Riverside, New Jersey), is energetically being brought to a successful completion by the Washington Library Company. This worthy affair is not only intended for a home for friendless orphans of this immediate locality, but for all in every part of the Union whose protectors fell in defense of the old flag. The steel-plate engravings given gratuitously to each and every holder of a share (price one dollar,) are really *chef d'œuvres* in their way, and worth more at retail than the cost of a share of stock. The Trustees, desiring to finish their work expeditiously, are offering, in connection with the above inducement, presents to the value of $300,000, which will be distributed next month, guaranteeing each and every stockholder one or more presents, according to the number of shares held. The distribution will be fairly, honorably, and equitably conducted.

THE EX-SECRETARY OF WAR TO COME NORTH.—Mr. Stanton leaves Washington today for the purpose of making some investigation as to the truth of certain rumors that have gain credence in the different departments at Washington, in reference to the value and cheapness of the Ready-made Clothing sold at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s establishment, under the Continental.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Cholera or griping of the bowels. Laudanum may lull the pain, but not destroy it—Morphine steep the senses in artificial sleep, without refreshing the invalid. Holloway's Pills not only procure the same results without the baneful effects, but so entirely extinguish the elements of the disease as to promote a speedy cure without danger of relapse. Sold by all druggists.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

MUSIC ON SCHUYLKILL STEAMERS.—Go and hear music on the Schuylkill steamers. It is splendid.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

CARPET UPHOLSTERING, the fitting and laying of carpets, done with despatch. No delay at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PHOTO-MINIATURES only $1 at F. L. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards or one large picture, $1. Pictures taken as well in cloudy as clear weather.

A CUP OF COFFEE OR TEA, such as you can get at Morse's Saloons, No. 8 N. 2d and 204 Arch street—is very refreshing, especially for ladies out shopping.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & CO.

LACE CURTAINS done up in a superior manner at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Grey Hairs Annihilated.
Grey Hairs Annihilated.
Grey Hairs Annihilated.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & TRACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

HALLMAN—BRIGGS.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. W. J. Clark, Mr. ISAAC HALLMAN, of Montgomery county, to Miss LYDIA, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Briggs, Esq.

HASSE—HENIG.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. J. Vogelback, Mr. WILLIAM H. HASSE to Miss ANNA HENIG, both of this city. No cards.

LILEY—MORGAN.—August 13, 1867, at No. 1409 Hanover street, Kensington, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. ALFRED LILEY and Miss ELIZA MORGAN, both of this city.

DIED.

CARELS.—On the evening of the 14th instant, GEORGE CARELS, in the 49th year of his age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

DARR.—On the 14th instant, EDWIN L., son of Jacob C. and the late Anna M. Darr, in the 8th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of Robert McFarland, No. 1710 Ann street, above Spruce, on Friday morning, the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock precisely. Funeral to proceed to Barren Hill Cemetery, Montgomery county, Pa.

HART.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. MARY L. HART, wife of Daniel Hart, Jr., in the 29th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the Paradise Association, No. 9, A. O. of Philozatheans, and Wemato Tent, No. 24, Daughters of the Forest, of Pennsylvania, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 115 Orthodox street, Frankford, on Saturday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HINES.—On the 12th instant, JOHN B. HINES, aged 44 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the Union League and the different Orders that he was a member of; also the Second and Third Streets employes and the different railroad employes, are particularly requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 2448 Frankford road, without further notice. To proceed to the Franklin Cemetery.

HUGHES.—On the 12th instant, JOHN HUGHES, in the 73d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 520 Jane street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

HUHN.—In West Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, August 15, 1867, ADELE, infant daughter of Samuel P. and Emma N. Huhn, aged 15 months.

SITER.—On the 14th instant, MARIA SITER, widow of the late John Siter, Esq.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son Charles M. Siter, No. 20 Woodland Terrace, West Philadelphia, on Friday, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WALTON.—On the 12th instant, EDWIN WALTON, Sr., machinist, aged 51 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1318 N. Seventh street, on Friday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Philanthropic Cemetery.

WOODBURY.—On the 14th instant, Capt. THOMAS WOODBURY, in the 70th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, in Buttonwood street, below Sixth, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock precisely.

WE HAVE AGAIN REDUCED OUR IVORY-handle Table and Tea-Knives, with steel or silver-plated blades: Game and Meat Carvers, and Table Steels. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WHEN CORN GROWS OLD AND IS rather tough, the superiority of the Patent Corn Grater is more manifest by separating all the nutritious pulp from the indigestible skins of the grain, when you are about to make your corn oysters, fritters, or other preparations of green corn. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

LEAKS IN YOUR ROOFS, OR AROUND your chimneys, sky-lights, or trap-doors, may be readily repaired by yourself, by using Stead's Elastic Weather-proof Cement, which does not peel or crack off. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE [4 18 5p S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. F. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600 GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10 EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by E. WALMER & SONS, 1 17 3m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

From Atlantic City—The Excursion This Morning.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

ATLANTIC CITY, August 15.—The excursion of Odd Fellows from Norristown arrived to-day on time, with nineteen hundred and twenty passengers. Weather cloudy.

The Storm—Trains Delayed.

MILVILLE, N. J., August 15.—The rain has washed away the railroad tracks beyond this place, and the Cape May trains are delayed thereby. The injuries will be repaired at once, and trains will run as usual again to-morrow.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 15.—Arrived—steamer Missouri, from New York, for Savannah.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Stocks active; Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Reading, 105½; Canton Company, 45¾; Erie, 71¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 122; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106; Michigan Central, 110¼; Michigan Southern, 81¾; New York Central, 105⅝; Illinois Central, 120; Cumberland preferred, 38; Missouri 6s, 103½; Hudson River, 24⅛; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 113⅝; do. of 1863, 110½; do. of 1864, 110⅝; new issue, 109⅜; Ten-forties, 102⅝; Seven-thirties, both issues, 107⅜; Money, 4@5 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109⅜@110. Gold, 140⅜.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Cotton quiet and steady. Flour advanced 15@25c. Sales of 9000 bushels State, $7 25@11 85; Ohio, $8 30@12 75; Western, $7 25@13; Southern, $11@14 50; California, $12 90@14 50. Wheat dull. Corn easier; 56,000 bushels mixed Western, $1 16@1 11. Rye active; Western, $1 45. Oats firm. Provisions steady. New Mess Pork, $32 25.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—Christian Kneass, Prosecuting Attorney.

Henry C. Brown pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon James Pilginton. On the 30th of July, Mr. Pilginton, connected with the Market Street Railway, sent to the depot for drivers. The defendant came to him, and when he was asked if he had been sent down to drive, he accused Mr. Pilginton of having reported him to the President of the Company; Mr. Pilginton denied it, and the defendant then struck him. Fined $25 and the costs.

John Malone was charged with the larceny of a silver watch, valued at $50. The evidence was that the defendant was one of twenty or thirty boarders at a house, and had been staying there about four months. On the night of July 10, after all the other boarders had gone to bed, the defendant was seen to go up stairs; no one else could have gone up without having been seen; and about an hour after he had gone up a boarder missed his watch. The defendant remained in the house some ten days after this, and the watch was not seen upon him. These circumstances could only raise a slight suspicion of the defendant's guilt, and hence the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Patrick O'Neil was charged with the larceny of a set of harness and an overcoat, together valued at $150, belonging to William Dovel. He hired himself to Mr. Dovel on the 4th of July, and a few days afterwards went away. The harness and coat were missed at that time. He was arrested on a Baltimore packet, and acknowledged that he stole the harness. Verdict guilty.

William Gilder pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy. Eva Howder testified that she married the defendant January 15, 1866, under his representation of being a single man; about three weeks afterwards she discovered that he had a wife living, whose name was Mary Thompson.

Bernard Gorman, Isadore Quinn, William Land, and Daniel Dowling were charged with assault and battery upon John R. Suplee, and with robbing the same. Mr. Suplee testified that on last Sunday night, about 12½ o'clock, as he was walking in Mervine street, below Jefferson, some men came up behind him, knocked him down, and robbed him of his watch, chain, and pocket-book. He recognized Quinn, Lane, whom he said struck him, and Dowling, but not Gorman. He had seen the three former in a tavern but a short time previous.

Policeman Mervine testified that, from information received from Mr. Suplee, he arrested Gorman in a brickyard at Tenth and Jefferson streets, and found Mr. Suplee's watch chain upon him; he asked where was the pawn ticket for the watch, and he said he knew nothing about it; he was then asked who was with him, and he replied that when he went out with friends he would "stand by them." Afterwards he took the officer into the brickyard at Tenth and Jefferson streets, and found the pawn-ticket for the watch, by which it was recovered; he then said he had done the job, aided by Dowling only, and no one else had anything to do with it.

Policeman Wadsworth testified that on the night of the robbery he went to the Humane Engine house to look for the three other defendants, and was refused admittance; after talking with those inside of the engine house, he was admitted, and Quinn, Lane, and Dowling ran up to the bunk-room; they refused to let the officer go into this room, and he had to procure the aid of another officer and several citizens, in order to gain admittance; that night he arrested Quinn there.

Other officers testified to the subsequent arrest of Lane and Dowling.

Mr. Suplee, on being recalled, testified that he was in a tavern drinking with the three defendants, Quinn, Lane, and Dowling, and that when he started down Mervine street he left them standing at the corner of Twelfth and Mervine streets; before he got to Eleventh street he was attacked; but he was not sure as to Quinn; he thought he had not seen him for some ten minutes before he left the tavern.

The defense argued no evidence against Quinn, and mistaken identity as to Lane.

The District Attorney, who prosecuted the case, argued that if all these defendants had not been connected with the robbery, they would have aided Mr. Suplee when he cried for help, for it was committed but a short distance from where they had been left standing, and but a few minutes after Mr. Suplee started down the street.

Gorman stated to the jury that he had nothing to do with the robbery. He had received the watch from a man named George Rice, at whose request he had pawned it in his own name. Jury out.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1700 Pa cp '68	99¼	100 sh Phil & E	b60. 28¾
10 sh Leh V R pf	65	100 sh Read.	s5wn&int 52⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$1160 City 6s, New	101⅞	$900 City 6s, New	101⅞
$500 do. New	101⅞	$600 do. Old	97⅛
$100 do. New	101¾	4 sh Cam & Am	128
$2500 do. New	s.10 1⅜		

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard. N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.
7 16 1m ABOVE SIXTH.

LATOUR OIL.
500 BASKETS LATOUR OLIVE OIL to arrive per brig Roselyn, and for sale by F. LAVERGNE, Agent, 8 12 No. 102 Walnut street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 108 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrest of Lawyer Bradley.

He is Charged with Threatening Judge Fisher.

He is Held in $1000 Bonds to Appear Before the Criminal Court.

Heavy Rains at Washington.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, August 15.

This morning a warrant, issued by Justice Walter upon the complaint of Major Richards, Superintendent of Police, was served upon Joseph H. Bradley, counsel for Surratt, charging him with having handed a letter to Judge Fisher, intended as a challenge to fight a duel within the meaning of the act of Congress.

Mr. Bradley appeared with his counsel, W. D. Davidge, to answer to the warrant, and, waiving an examination, gave bail.

The information upon which the warrant is issued is furnished by a card of Mr. Bradley's in the *Intelligencer* of yesterday, in which he publishes his note to Judge Fisher, and virtually admits that it was a challenge. The names of the following witnesses were endorsed on the back of the warrant:—George R. Fisher, L. G. Hine, R. R. Montgomery, Thomas J. Johnson, Dacey Ramsey, Dr. Swart, and Policeman McHenry.

The witnesses above named are Judge Fisher and the persons who were with him in the street car when the challenge was handed to him by Mr. Bradley. The act of Congress prescribes a penalty of imprisonment in the Penitentiary of five years for sending or accepting a challenge.

General Steedman's Visit to the Capital.

The arrival of General Steedman in town, from New Orleans, has caused a revival of the reports that he has been called here to take charge of the War Office. He denies this, and says his visit here is solely on official business in connection with the Internal Revenue Department at New Orleans, where he is Collector.

Judge Advocate-General Holt

returned to the city this morning. The order relieving him from duty as chief of the Bureau has not been issued, but is expected to appear at any moment.

Personal.

Brigadier-General Lewis H.

THE LATEST HUMOR.

MRS. BROWN'S VISIT TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

WHAT THE OLD LADY SAW AND DID THERE.

BY ARTHUR SKETCHLEY,

AUTHOR OF "THE BROWN PAPERS."

PART III.

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

We'd 'ad a late breakfast, and so I got some refreshments at a place in the Bore, as come to a good deal, tho' only a bottle of beer and a roll with a bit of sausage, as they give us ready enough; and then I says to Mrs. Archbutt, "But suppose as we was to walk Paris way a-bit." As she were agreeable, and on we goes a-dawdlin' and a-restin' on them seats, as certingly is werry convenient, and jest as we got agin the Arch de Triomf, as they calls it, I says, "We'll wait for a 'buss as 'll take us right into Paris as far as ever we likes to go. But," I says, "they do say as the thing is to see the wiew from the top of this 'ere arch."

"Oh," she says, "I should like to see it above everythink."

I was sorry as I'd spoke, for she's that stout as stairs is death to 'er, and can't abear to be thought it, and that touchy if you illudes to it.

So I says, "Well, it's a good many stairs."

She says, "Never mind, we can take it easy."

It's all werry fine for to talk of takin' it easy, but there's some things as you can't take easy, and stairs is one on 'em, for I'm sure I took them stairs crawlin' like, and 'adn't 'ardly no breath left when 'arf way up, and as to Mrs. Archbutt, when she got to the top, I thought as die she would. She set down then and there, and quite fought for 'er breath, for the wind was that 'igh as it was enough to take you off your legs.

So a-seein' 'er that bad, I goes to 'er and unties 'er bonnet, and if the wind didn't take it clean off 'er 'ead, bonnet, cap, 'air and all, as she got fastened in.

If you'd 'eard 'er scream, and me too, you'd 'ave thought we was killed. Up come some parties as showed as they wasn't ladies and gentlemen, for they roared with larfture as soon as they see Mrs. Archbutt a-settin' there 'elpless in 'er bald 'ead.

It wasn't no use me a-sayin' as I were sorry, for she wouldn't 'ear reason, and kep' a-sayin' as it would be 'er death. I tied 'er pocket-'ankercher and mine over 'er 'ead the best as I could, and as soon as she'd got 'er breath, down we goes, and all the way 'ome she kep' on at me a-sayin' as 'er bonnet was quite as good as new, as is only a covered shape, and never become 'er thro' bein' blue, as she's as yaller as a guinea, and don't suit with blue, and could show her nose anywheres without 'er 'air, as was a dreadful old gasey with the partin' all wore out; and I'm sure she'll look all the better in a new one, as we was a-goin' to get 'er at once; but she'd got that awful cold, with the rheumatics in 'er 'ead, as bed was 'er place all the next day, and a nice job I 'ad a-nursin' 'er, as cross as two sticks, and that wild with Archbutt, as said she did ought to know better than go a-climbin' up places with 'er weight; and so we 'ad to put off our journey to Wersales, as was as well, for the weather was werry lowery.

It was towards evenin' as Miss Tredwell she come in and says, "Oh, we've 'ad sich a delightful day, and been to see all them lovely picters as they've got in the Louver, as is a place as you've got to see, Mrs. Brown, but, p'raps, won't understand, as is that classical."

So I says, "See the Louver, in course, I 'ave often, as I don't consider a decent place for a female; and I'm sure parties as it belongs to did ought to be ashamed of theirselves not to 'ave them picters finished proper, and put the clothes on them heathen creetures, as is left a-standin' there without a rag to cover 'em, tho' certingly fine-limbed figgers; but I don't 'old with them bold ways myself—not as they looks much like 'uman bein's, as I can see, but, in course, was different in them days."

So Miss Tredwell says, as all she cared to look at was the kings and queens, and sich like.

"Yes," I says, "they certingly do 'ave fine 'eads of 'air them kings and queens," as no wonder, 'avin' to stand bare-'eaded in the open hair, as you see 'em in them picters, and some on 'em 'avin' to ride thro' the town with nothink on but a 'ead of 'air, like the lady at Coventry on 'er bare-backed steed, as goes thro' Coventry once a-year. Now, I've 'eard say as Peeping Tom got struck blind for a-darin' to look out of the winder at 'er, as certingly wasn't decent behavior.

So Miss Tredwell, she says, "Oh! Mrs. Brown, 'ow can you be so coarse a illudin' to sich subject afore the oppersite sect," for we was a-settin' all together over our tea a-chattin' agreeable.

Brown, he, in course, jined agin me, so I didn't say no more; but next time as that impident minx 'as the cramps, she may 'oller for me, as she won't find a-gettin' out of my bed in a 'urry agin for 'er.

It was agreed as we was to go to Wersales in the mornin', as Mrs. Wells said as she were glad 'ad been put off, thro' 'avin' not 'ad 'er things as was lost in the train till that werry day, and certainly 'ad not been a figger for to go to no grand sights.

I don't think as ever I did 'ear quite sich a grumbler as that old Wells; the row as he made over 'is meals, a-findin' fault with everythink, a-sayin' as the 'am were too salt, and the tea not strong, and the coffee thick, as were not true, for I'm as particklar as anybody; and tho', of course, things wasn't as nice as if you'd only a small family, they was all good and wholesome, and quite as good as ever he got at 'ome; for I'm sure there was 'is betters there a-takin' of tea and cold meat quite thankful, as it's wonderful they could supply such a party so well; and while we was at tea, there was a large party in the next room, as were a school a-singin' beautiful all together, and werry nice it sounded. But somehow I was a little tired, went to bed in good time, well a-knowin' as I'd a 'ard day's work afore me.

I never did see nothink grander in my life than that Notter Dam, as is the big Paris church, and somethink like one, too, and that beautiful kep', and all lovely, though Miss Tredwell kep' a-runnin' on it down, and a-sneerin' at, and sayin' as she didn't 'old with it.

I says, "in my opinion you did ought for to stop outside as ain't fit to be in a sacred place like this, as parties is a-sayin' of their prayers in, and you a-goin' on like that."

"Oh," she says, "it's all superstition."

I says, "And what do you think as they would say about your way?" I says, "If you don't like it you can leave it, as nobody asked you to come in;" and I says "if I'd my way I'd precious soon 'ave you out."

Just then Brown came up with us as 'ad been to the top of the tower, as I didn't seem to see a-goin' up myself, and as to Mrs. Archbutt, she quite 'ollered out at the bare thought, no doubt a-rememberin' of her bonnet.

Well Brown 'ad been up all the way along with Archbutt, and when he ketched Miss Tredwell a-jeerin' and a-larfin at the church, and give her sech a-settin' down as made 'er take to the sulks, and walks 'erself out of the church, as it wasn't the place for 'er.

Of all the lovely things as ever you see, it's the clothes as the ministers wear, and the plate as is gold, and was all stole and throwed into the river by thieves in a net for to 'ide it, as marked the spot where they'd sunk it by a cork as was tied to the net, so in course didn't float down the stream, as is a tremenjous current, and so caught the eye of some one as was on the look-out, and if they didn't fish up all the lot, as was a nice sell for them rascally thieves, and glad I was to 'ear it, the wagabones, tho' it's no wonder, as they'd like to have them as is that waluable, not as they're too good, for nothink can't be when you comes to think what they're intended for, and werry solemn too; and they was a-beginnin' to sing lovely with the orgin, as I stopped and listened to, and who should we meet in that church but Mr. Ditcher, as I 'adn't seen afore not this time as we'd been in Paris, and glad to see 'im, a-knowin' as he'd show us everythink; for Brown, he'd walked off with Archbutt, through not a-carin' for to see them things.

When we got out there was Miss Tredwell a-sayin' as she was ready for to die with tiredness.

"Well, then," I says, "take a 'buss to where we've agreed to meet," as was that English place near the Magalin.

She says as she shouldn't think of going about alone.

"Well, then," I says, "be civil and come along with us as is a-goin' to look at one or two things more as is near at hand," and Mr. Ditcher 'ad promised to take us to, as is 'is good-natured ways; so we went to see the Pally de Justiss and the Saint Chapell, as one of them French kings brought from the 'Oly Land, as is werry ancient, and I'm sure the place as he did used to say 'is prayers in, as he could look thro' into the chapel by a little 'ole, was a nice dungeon of a place; and talkin' of dungeons reminds me as Mr. Ditcher got us in for to see the Consurgery, where the poor dear French Queen were kep' for two nights and a day afore they murdered 'er, by a-draggin' 'er on a cart to the scaffoldin', with 'ardly a rag to 'er back.

It give me quite a turn when I see the awful place, as it were, for to keep any one in, let alone a queen, as bore all that meek, for I know werry well as I'd have tore them willins of soldiers' eyes out, as never left 'er alone a moment, but set there a-watchin' 'er, the undecent wagabones, as wasn't men, but devils, I do believe. I felt that sorry for 'er as I could 'ave kissed the ground as she trod upon, to think of what she must 'ave suffered, as I've seen the picters of 'er with a 'ead of 'air all piled up and powdered, a-settin' in state like a queen, and then another as showed 'er in that dungeon a-waitin' for death, as must 'ave been a 'appy release indeed.

I 'ope as it wasn't wicked on me for to feel glad when they showed us the dungeon next to 'ern, where they shet up in 'is turn one of the 'ead willins 'as 'ad done it all in the name of Robberspear, as died in hagony with 'is jaw-bone broke afore they cut 'is good-for-nothink 'ead off; and I do say, if I was the French I wouldn't allow none of them picters to be showed as represents them awful times, as is a downright disgrace to 'uman natur', as is bad enough, goodness knows.

I was glad to get out of that place, as is a prison now, and I see them prisoners thro' a gratin' as was a-waitin' for their dinner or somethink to eat; and it give me quite a turn to look at 'em, and took werry good care not to be out last, for fear as I might be left behind, as I well remembers a-'earin' of a tale of a party as went down somewheres underground for to see the cutty-combs, and whatever he could want to see 'em for I can't think, as ain't showed no more now-a-days, and if he didn't get shet in thro' a-lingerin' behind, and not keepin' up with the guide, and wasn't found for months arter, crouchin' behind a door, as 'ad eat 'is own shoulders away with famishin' 'unger, as is a sharp thorn and will drive parties to eat one another, the same as I've 'eard aboard ship, as is their 'abits when lost at sea; tho' for my part I'd rather starve to death a thousand times than eat a fellow-creetur.

We'd jest come out of Notter Dam when Mr. Ditcher says to me, "Mrs. Brown, mum, 'ave you see the Morg?"

I says, "Whoever's he?"

"Oh!" he says, "it's the French dead-'ouse, where they puts any one as comes to a accidental end, and them, p'raps, as 'as met with foul play."

"Well," I says, "them ain't things as I cares to see."

"Oh," he says, "you're that near as you'd better step in."

So I says, "Werry well," for Mr. Ditcher he knows Paris that well, and all the dodges, thro' 'avin' lived there over twenty years and married to a French woman, and he'd know'd Brown some years afore, and was that glad for to see us in Paris; and if it 'adn't been for 'im I shouldn't never 'ave seen or know'd 'arf as I do know about Paris, as is one of the dodgiest places as ever you 'eard tell on.

So, I says to 'im, "Mr. Ditcher, if you takes me there, I'll go." So Miss Tredwell said as she wouldn't for the world, no more wouldn't Mrs. Archbutt. So me and Mr. Ditcher went in together, and it certingly did give me a turn when I see three mortal dead bodies laid there in a strong case, a-lookin' that frightful as made me feel sick at 'art, for I couldn't bear to see them layin' there dead drowned, and all their poor clothes a-'angin' over their 'eads, as showed as want 'ad drove many a one to do it; and I was a-sayin' to Mr. Ditcher, "Ah! if them clothes could speak they'd tell many a tale of misery and want;" and I says, "Let's come away, poor things, for we can't do 'em no good, and it's thankful as I am as there ain't no one there as I can indemnify."

Just as we was turnin' away we met an old woman with 'er grey 'airs a-streamin' from under her cap, as come a-rushin' in and looked that distracted as I couldn't but stare at 'er, and says to Mr. Ditcher, "Look there," when she give a scream as went right thro' me, and fell flat on the stones with that crash just at my feet as made me nearly jump out of my skin. Mr. Ditcher and me picked 'er up, and if he didn't know 'er, and told me all about 'er afterwards, tho' fust we got 'er to the 'ospital, and then he said as it were that melancholy, and he know'd it all to be true, for it 'appened in the house as he were a-livin' in, and he know'd 'er well, as were a poor widder with a only boy as she doted on, and would work 'erself to death, poor soul, for to let 'im 'ave pocket-money, as was kep' short thro' bein' in the army, as is not allowed much more than three farthin's a day, as don't go far in tobacco and beer.

But he was the pride of 'er 'eart, and took that pleasure in seein' 'im in 'is uniform, as I'm sure I should be werry sorry for to see a boy of mine in, as is a disfigurement, and I can't a-bear the sight of them red breeches; and as to bein' a soger, it was nearly the death of me when my Joe listed, but the French is different, thro' bein' a blood-thirsty race; and Mr. Ditcher said as this poor old soul seemed quite cut up when her son's time was up as never settled down steady like, but wouldn't take no pleasure in 'is work, as were a cabinet-maker by trade; but, law, 'owever can you expect any one to settle down to work arter bein' a sojer.

Well, this young feller he fell in love with a werry nice young gal, as 'er father wouldn't 'ear on it, and 'ad agreed as she was to marry another party, as she didn't care nothink about; and the poor gal she took it so to 'art, as for to go and pison 'erself. And Mr. Ditcher said as he should never forget that young man's face the night as she died, as was only four days ago; and he come into 'is mother's shop, and kissed 'er, a-lookin' ghastly white, and says, "Good night, mother."

She says, "Where are you agoin' to-night, Antoine?"

He only says, "To bed—to sleep;" and out he goes, but never went to bed, and only to 'is long sleep, for he didn't come in to breakfast in the mornin'; and then some one come and told the poor old lady, as the young gal, her son's sweet'art, 'ad pisoned 'erself the night afore.

Then she says, "My boy is dead too; I know it—I know it;" and if she didn't rush out of the place, and went down to that Morg, but there wasn't no body of her son there. But she wouldn't give it up, but come again twice that day, and the fust thing the next mornin', without finding 'im, as was only brought in just afore we went in to see it;, and that's 'ow it were as we see 'er.

I do believe I felt as much for that poor soul as if she 'adn't been a foreigner, as 'er poor, pale, distracted face 'aunted me; and I says, when I got 'ome, as I'd never go to see no more Morgs, and, before the week was out, Mr. Dichter told me as the poor old lady were dead, and no doubt a broken 'art, as I'm sure it would be my death for to see a boy of mine a-layin' in that dreadful place, as I can't get the sight out of my eyes night nor day.

And we see the 'ospital, as it looks like a pallis, and thousands of poor creeturs a-sufferin' there, as is called God's House; and so it is, for comfortin' and relievin' them as is afflicted, and I'm sure them good sisters as nusses them day and night for love, is a beautiful sight alone, and to think of any one a-doin' on it all for strangers, as is a painful duty by a friend; and that quiet and nice in their ways, as is sich a comfort in a sick room, and not to be neglected as some of our sick, as whatever can you expect when some of them 'ospital nusses did used to be downright wretches, as would rob and ill-use the sick, as 'appened to poor 'Liza Burress many years ago, as I remember, in a 'ospital, as died neglected, and only found out thro' a poor gal as was in the same ward as told of their goin's on; but there's some, I'm told, as is werry good, and improvin' every day.

Miss Tredwell, she didn't seem for to care about the 'ospital, and she says, "I do believe, Mrs. Brown, as you're a downright reg'lar nuss."

"Well," I says, "and what if I am—where's the 'arm? and you may be glad on my 'elp yet afore you dies;" and I walks on, and we leaves the 'ospital; and I makes my obedience to one of them sisters, and says, "It's sorry I am, mum, not for to be able to tell you as I thinks, you're a hornament to your sect," as Mr. Ditcher told 'er in French, and she shook 'ands with me quite freely, as I felt more proud on than if she'd been a queen.

By the time as we'd done that we was reg'lar done up, and glad for to ketch a 'buss as took us to the Magalin; and there we met the others as 'ad been elsewheres, and glad I was for to 'ave a good draught of beer and some cold meat, for I can't stand the wish-wash wittles and drink as the French lives on, as don't seem to 'ave no strength in it, and some on it is downright muck, for never shall I forget bein' perswaded for to taste a snail, as I shouldn't have knowed what it was to look at it all but the shell.

Mr. Ditcher, he was along with us, and said as they was considered fine things for the chest, as I'd got a nasty cold on myself, so I agreed as I'd 'ave some. It give me a bit of a turn when they brought 'em, and a little fork a-purpose to pick 'em out with; and nasty black stuff it looked as we did pick it out, and we all agreed as we'd taste 'em together. So Mr. Ditcher, as is full of his fun and uncommon good company, he says, "Now, then, all together," and we all put the bits as we 'ad on our forks into our mouths simultanous. I never did taste nothink like it, and 'opes as I never shall. I didn't look at nobody else, but I rushes to the winder, and so did all the rest; and it wasn't till we'd 'ad brandy round as one on us could touch a bit more dinner; but I will say as them frogs as they eats is nice, that delicate as you might think it was fine small rabbit; not as they're things as I cares about, nor yet about rabbits, partickler them Ostend ones, as I don't believe is rabbits at all in my 'art.

I never didn't taste no mice, as I'm sure I never should fancy, as must always be a faint smell, tho' I've 'eard say thro' a uncle of mine as 'ad been in Cheyney as them Chinee would eat puppy-dog pie and relish it, but good beef and mutton is all as I cares about, with lamb and weal occasional for a change, tho' I will say as you gets beautiful meat in France, tho' a frightful price, nearly two shillin's a-pound, as is the reason as many is drove to mice and frogs. Their wegetables, they're delicious, but most parties wants a bit of meat once a-day.

Never shall I forget the row as I 'ad at one of them restorongs at the Exhibishun over a bit of beef as they brought me that coarse and underdone, quite soddened as I didn't fancy; for me and Mrs. Archbutt felt peckish at one, and agreed as we'd take a somethink. Well, I was for Spiers and Pond's, but she says, "Oh, no;" she says, "we can 'ave English dinners when at 'ome; let's dine *à la mode de Parry*."

I says, "None of your *à la mode* for me," as is a thing as I never would touch, not even out of the *à la mode* beef shops of London, let alone Paris.

"Oh," she says, "we'll have a somethink as is ready," and so I looks at the cart as I couldn't make nothink on, and the more that waiter jabbered, the more I didn't understand. So I says, "Oh, bother, stop that," I says, "roast beef," and off he goes, and werry soon come back with two plates on it, and a lump of mashed tater by the side, as must 'ave been let overboil, and then won't never mash, but when I see the meat, I says, "What you call?"

He says, "Ah. Oh, yes."

As was all the English as the idjot know'd, tho' they'd wrote up "English spoke 'ere."

I says, "Whatever do you call it?" a-pintin' to my plate.

He says, "Rosbif."

I says, "Never," a shakin' my 'ead.

He says, "May wee say filly." I could swear them was 'is words.

I says, "I thought so; filly indeed. I won't eat none of your 'orseflesh," I says. "Come on, Mrs. Archbutt."

Well, that waiter, he danced about us and says, "pay ya." I says, "Jammy." He calls another as ketched 'old of my redicule. I give 'im a shove as sent 'im agin another as were carryin' a lot of plates, as sent 'im backwards on a table full of glasses, and they fetches in one of them perlice, and a interpreter as stood me out as filly meant roast beef. So I had to pay, for there wasn't no standin' agin that fellow, as would swear anythink, for I do believe as in that Exhibishun they was all alike, them as would say anythink but their prayers, and them they whistles, as the sayin' is; and all I've got to say is, I shan't trust myself in none of them restorongs no more alone, for I'm sure that waiter, he looked as if he could 'ave murdered me, and I do think as he would, only I'd got 'old of my umbreller that firm as looked determined, and so I was to 'ave give 'im a topper if he'd touched me agin, for as I says to him, "Paws off, Pompey," as is French, I knows, for I don't 'old with bein' pulled about by nobody, let alone with their greasy fingers, as left a mark on my sleeve as it was, tho' certingly they are beautiful clean in the general way, and their linen got up that white as never can be washed in cold water, the same as you may see them washerwomen in boats on the river by the 'undred a-washin' away, as wouldn't suit me, and it seems to me as them poor women works 'arder than the men a-sweepin' the streets, and sich like, as is work only fit for slaves, not but what some of them French is nearly as dark as niggers; and there was a young gal in the train with us the day as we was a-goin' to Wersales, as was a downright tea-pot, with a turbin on the top of 'er black wool, as spoke French jest like the white ones, as is what they never can do with the English, as shows as they must be all the same; for I'm sure the langwidge of them Christshun Minstrels is downright foolishness, and I've 'eard 'em speak the same myself down by the Dooks, when they wasn't up to their larks, with their bones and banjos, and all manner.

They may talk about weather, but all as I've got to say of all the weather as ever I know'd, this 'ere Paris beats it 'oller—a furniss one day and a-freezin' the next.

I thought as it were too early for summer things afore I left 'ome, so wore winter ones, as was nearly my death with 'eat, for I did think as I should 'ave melted dead away, and yet afraid to change; but it was that warm that I says to Miss Tredwell, "I do think as I must wear my yaller musling to-morrow." She says, "Oh do, for I'm sure you'll look so nice in a musling." But, law, when I come to get it out you'd 'ave thought as it 'ad been in the dirty-clothes bag, it was that dreadful tumbled; but the young woman as waited on us as were that civil she said as it could be ironed out easy, and took it accordin'.

Miss Tredwell she says to me, "You ain't never a-going to wear that musling without a jupong."

I says, "Whatever do you mean?"

"Oh," she says, "one of them spring petticoats."

I says, "No crinoline for me."

She says, "Not a crinoline, but," she says, I'll show you," and runs to 'er room and fetches one as was only a crinoline on a small scale arter all.

"There," she says; "it's jest enough to make your musling set helegant, and you're welcome to it."

I says, "What are you a-going' to do without it?"

"Oh," she says, "my dress as I'm a-goin' to wear ain't made for it, so do take it, for I shan't wear it no more."

Well, I must say as when I come to put that musling on it did look werry dabby, for in ironin' of it out they'd been and damped it, so as it was as limp as a rag; so I let Miss Tredwell put me on the jupong, and I wore only a light jacket as looked werry nice, tho' I must say as it were werry summery, but it was a 'ot sun 'tho' 'eavy clouds about.

I thought as I must 'ave bust out a-larfin' in Mrs. Archbutt's face, for if she 'adn't gone and put on a 'at the same as Mrs. Wells 'ad got, and a new wig as curled at the back. Miss Tredwell, she 'd words with Mrs. Wells jest as we was a-startin', thro' a-sayin' as Mrs. Wells 'ad got 'er parysol, as they'd bought 'em new together the day before.

Of all the hold fools as ever I did 'know, it's that Archbutt, as will always contradict you about the shortest way, and I'm sure the time as he kep' us a-waitin', with 'im a spreadin' the plan of Paris up agin a wall and a-disputin' about the way. Brown and Wells 'ad started, so I says to Miss Tredwell, "Let's go by the train, the same as we did yesterday;" and so she agreed, and while old Archbutt was a-talkin' we sloped on the quiet, as the sayin' is, and got to the train.

As soon as ever I were at the station I felt the wind a-blowin' that cool thro' my musling as I says, "Miss Tredwell, I must go back for a warm shawl."

We'd took our tickets, and jest at that moment in come the train, and Miss Tredwell says, "I'll lend you my shawl," and 'urries me down the stairs.

Of all the ill-convenient trains to get into it's them second-class French, for the sides is so steep and the steps that narrer as I couldn't 'rdly climb up at all; but the carriages inside is comfortable, tho' narrer.

Of all the roundabouts it is that way of goin' to the Exhibishun, as seems for to whisk you all round Paris, tho' it gets you there at last.

We was determined, Miss Tredwell and me, for to 'ave a good look at the jewels, as is splendid. I never did see nothink more lovely than a lot as belongs to a Countess.

"Ah," I says, "fine feathers makes fine birds, but they don't make 'appy ones;" so I 'opes as them diamons isn't got at the price of a 'artache, for I'm told them French 'usbands is a awdacious lot, a-goin' on all manner, and a-givin' of them diamons to their favorites by the bushel, and often a-neglectin' of their wives.

I says to Miss Tredwell, "Do look there," I says, "'ow careless, to be sure, for to leave them lovely jewels there," for a-laying outside on the top of one of them glass-cases there was diamons and rubies, as big as the top of your finger, as anybody might take.

The gentleman as was a-standin' there were very perlite, and he smiles and draws his 'and along the case, and if them jewels wasn't inside stuck to the glass.

"Lor," I says, "I could 'ave swore they could 'ave been picked up."

"Yes," says he, "and you ain't the only one as thought the same, for a lady come by the other day, and throwed 'er 'ankercher over them, a-askin' the price of a bracelet for to take up attention, a-thinkin' to take 'em."

"What," I says, "collar the lot? Eh! I hope you don't call sich a individual a lady, as must be only a fieldmale, whether English or French."

That gentleman only smiled, and were that perlite as to show me some lovely things as the Hemperor 'ad bought for 'is good lady; and I'm sure nobody don't ought to be seen in such things but queens and princesses, as, in course, must be that dressed for to look like theirselves.

For my part, I do think as the imitations is a deal more showy than the real ones, and, of course, you'd get more for your money; but then, in case of a rainy day, where are you? whilst them lords and dukes can't never be 'ard up, as long as they've got them things to make the money on at a pinch.

I don't think as ever I did see sich a lot of bedsteads and sideboards and one thing and the other, as parties can't know what to do with if they 'ad 'em; and altogether the place is that confusin' that you're quite bewildered, and as to findin, your way about, why you're always a-comin' back to the same place; leastways, we was, for that Miss Tredwell keep a-leadin' me wrong. And there was a pulpit as was stuck in the middle of one passage as we was always a-comin' to, till I got that wild as I couldn't bear it no longer, so takes my own way, and walks thro' the pictera, and come out in the middle ile like; and glad I was for to see a seat, and set down all of a 'urry for there wasn't many wacant. I 'adn't no idea as it sloped back slippy like, and there I was a-settin' without my feet a-touchin' the ground.

I was that tired as I didn't care about nothink, and see a good many idjots grinnin', as is their French ways, for they will laugh at anythink, as is what I calls a friverlous lot.

So I says to Miss Tredwell, "Don't take no notice, let 'em grin;" and we'd set there, I should think, 'arf a 'our, when who should come up but Brown and Mr. Wells.

So Brown says, "Hallo! Martha, draw it mild!"

I says, "Whatever do you mean?"

"Why," he says, "you're a-settin' showin' your feet like anythink."

"Well," I says, "they're my own."

"Yes," he says, "but you needn't come the Menken over us; for, tho' werry good feet in their way, they ain't much to look at."

Jest at the same moment up came Mrs. Archbutt and Mrs. Wells, as both exclaimed, "For goodness' sake, Mrs. Brown, do get up, you're such a figger! Why, we've seen your feet for ever so far off, a good way over your boot tops."

I was rather put out by Mrs. Archbutt's ways, as she was evident put out at me 'avin started afore 'er.

So I says, "My figger, mum, is p'raps as good as others, tho' I mayn't 'ave on a new 'ead of 'air and a 'at," and was a-goin' to get up, but, law, it was a 'ard struggle for me to get on my feet, thro' the seat bein' leather and that deep back, and I thought as I heerd somethink go snap in that petticoat, but give myself a shake, and all seemed right; so I walks on, and give Mrs. Archbutt a look, for I see 'er a-sneerin'; and jest as I were a-crossin' of the open court, I give a stumble thro' a-ketchin' my foot in somethink as I couldn't make out, and away I went down such a crash on all fours; and when they picked me up there was that jupong as 'ad slipped down round my feet, and throwed me over.

[To be continued in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH *to-morrow.]*

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL

IN KITTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.

New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.

For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. F. GUSTINE,

8 14 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

3 28 tuthsarp J. G. FULLER.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1331 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [87 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,

11 Three doors above Walnut.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette,

8 16 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STATIONERY.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
August 10, 1867.

FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 20, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 29th day of February, 1868, inclusive, viz:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

for the use of animals in the public service at this depot, or at any other locality within sixty (60) miles of the City of Philadelphia, when required.

All grain to be of the best quality. Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy; Straw, to be of Rye, of the best quality. All subject to inspection prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. (The price to be stated both in words and figures.)

STATIONERY.

Sealed Proposals will also be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 20, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Stationery, for a period of one (1) year, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 31st day of August, 1868, inclusive, viz.:—

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds to ream; Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to ream; Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 14 pounds to ream; Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream; Note Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 6 pounds to ream; Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 40 pounds to ream; Common Printing Paper; White Blotting Board, size 19x24, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.

White Envelopes; size, 3⅝x8¾, 4x9, 4¼x10⅜, 6¼x9¾. Letter Envelopes, white; size, 3⅝x6½. Letter Copying Books; size, 9x11; 750 pages. Cap Copying Books; size, 10x14; 750 pages. Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, demi, half-bound, patent backs, Russian corners. Blank Books, 2 to 6 quires, 9x13½, half roan, 20 sheets to quire. Memorandum Books, demi, 8vo., flush, 56 leaves.

Arnold's Fluid, Writing and Copying; Black Ink, "David's;" Carmine Ink, "David's," 4-oz. bottles, glass stoppers; Inkstands, glass, assorted sizes; Penholders, assorted; Steel Pens, "Gillott's," 202, 303, 404, 604; Steel Pens, "Harrison and Bradford's," 14, 15, 20, and 505; Lead Pencils, "Faber's," Nos. 2 and 3; Paper Fasteners, "Hamilton's" and "Boynton's;" Office Tape, rolls, No. 23, 100 yards to roll; Order Files, assorted, as per sample; Sealing Wax, "best specie bank;" Wafers, 4-oz. boxes; India Rubber, "Faber's Improved Artist's;" Rubber Ink Eraser, "Faber's;" Mucilage, 4-oz., 8-oz., and quart bottles; Gum Bands, assorted sizes; Erasers, "Wostenholm's;" French Violet Copying Ink.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles of Stationery bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office, and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the same.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Forage and Stationery," respectively.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
8 10 8t Brevet Major U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
7 30 4w Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 37 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHIL

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

P. P. W. B.

PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.

Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters; they supersede the old

PERSONAL.

—The Hon. O. P. Morton, Senator from Indiana, will participate in the Ohio canvass.

—Secretary Stanton has an ample fortune, acquired by extensive practice as a lawyer.

—Henry H. Haight, the Democratic candidate for Governor in California, is a native of Rochester, N. Y.

—Mr. O. A. Lochrane, a prominent Georgia politician, bought the Atlanta Opera House for $14,500.

—The farm of James M. Mason, near Winchester, Va., containing 94 acres, has been sold for $170 per acre.

—Whittier, the poet, is at the Isle of Shoals. So also is Rear-Admiral Smith, of the Bureau of Docks and Yards.

—Generals Sherman and Harney left St. Louis on Sunday to join the other Indian Commissioners at Fort Leavenworth.

—The Hon. Sidney Clarke, M. C. from Kansas, is arranging for a canvass of that State for impartial suffrage.

—A brother of Postmaster-General Randall has bought a house and lot in Jacksonville, Florida, and designs settling there.

—General O. O. Howard will deliver the address before the New England Agricultural Society during the fair which commences in Providence, L. I., on the 6th of September.

—The Rev. Jesse Guernsey, late editor and proprietor of the *Iowa Religious Newsletter*, is to be a staff contributor to the new national religious paper, the *Advance*, forthcoming at Chicago.

—Galesville University, Wisconsin, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. Demas Barnes, of Brooklyn, in consideration of his high attainments in literature and political economy."

—Mr. Launt Thompson has been engaged by a Committee, representing the Sixth Corps, to execute a life-size statute of General Sedgwick. The statue will be placed at West Point.

—It is reported that among the many whites and half-breeds engaged with the Indians in their atrocities on the plains is one Bent, a graduate of West Point, who has made himself conspicuous by his acts of brutality.

—While the Hon. A. G. Brown was speaking in Hinds county, Miss., a man who voted with him on the secession question, threw a stone at his head, and came near striking him a blow that would have caused his death.

—Mr. Stoddart Howell, the successor of Hernandez, the City Treasurer of New Orleans, removed by General Sheridan, is a hardware merchant of many years' standing in that city, a man of eminent ability and integrity, and an unflinching Unionist.

—Captain Mikes, of the little raft Nonpareil, which made the voyage across the Atlantic, has been the lion of the day at Cowes, among the "swells" of the Royal Yacht Club. The Queen had intimated that she would pay a visit to the Nonpareil.

—Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., who has been at the point of death, is convalescent, and has left New York for Boston. He was suffering from enlargement of the heart and a dropsical disorder, and had vainly sought relief from physicians in London and Paris.

—General A. E. Burnside, Governor of Rhode Island; General W. S. Barry, United States Army; ex-Governor and United States Senator R. Yates, of Illinois; Governor Swann, of Maryland; and Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, are at Saratoga.

—The Rev. Newman Hall, the Congregational minister in London, is coming to the United States. During the dark days of our civil war he labored zealously to remove the popular prejudice in England against the North and the Union.

—Major John J. Williamson, the newly appointed Chief of Police of New Orleans, was formerly on General Franklin's staff, and afterwards Ordnance Officer, Department of the Gulf. He was General Bailey's chief assistant in building the coffer dam on Red River, whereby the iron-clad fleet was saved.

—A despatch from Springfield, Mass., says: —"Mr. Blake, the detective, who figured in the detection and arrest of the West Auburn murderers last winter, has lately been in this city, and succeeded in swindling one of our hotel-keepers out of a bill of $100 for board and other expenses. Mr. Blake is an old roper-in, and gets his living by his wits."

GOVERNMENT SALES.

QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Q. M. U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 19, at 10 A. M., a large lot of quartermaster stores rated as unserviceable, among which are the following:—

30 2-h. ambulances,	55 lanterns,
63 4-h. wagons,	2,683 horse and mule collars,
10 2-h. wagons,	1,094 trace chains,
10 2-h. spring do.,	3,610 halter chains,
30,000 lbs. scrap iron,	1,124 breast chains,
6,000 lbs. old horse-shoes,	421 asst. bridles,
1,500 lbs. iron wire,	246 saddle bags,
15,912 carriage bolts,	115 saddle blankets,
880 lbs. old rope,	237 horse covers,
500 yds. cocoa matting,	646 wagon covers,
28 yds. carpet,	2,457 H. and M. harness
1 hose reel,	2,075 head halters,
20 hand trucks,	408 sets asst. harness,
2,009 feet assorted hose, large and small,	100 wagon and amb. wheels,
259 office chairs,	50 anvils,
101 McC. saddles,	54 B. S. wagon whips,
23 scales, platform and counter,	56 vises, assorted,
106 shovels, L. and S. handle,	20 tool chests,
	402 planes, assorted,
	195 saws, assorted,
	156 oil stones,

with tools of all kinds, bridles, bits, horse medicines, wagon tongues, chisels, axes; saddlers', blacksmiths', and carpenters' tools, etc. etc. etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
8 7 10t] Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following-named TELEGRAPH MATERIAL will be sold at public auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster United States Army, on TUESDAY, August 20, at 10 A. M., to wit:—

204 cells for Portable Battery.
1000 Rubber Insulators.
7 lbs. Gutta Percha.
210 lbs. Galvanized Wire.
14 miles Vulcanized Wire.
11 miles Insulated Wire.
251 Coppers.
171 Rubber Rings.
25 Reels,
801 Zincs for Portable Battery.
1051 Telegraph Poles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of General Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Quartermaster in charge.

8 14 5t

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 24] JAMES CASCADEN.
JOHN T. BAILEY.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cents. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,800 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	84,700 00
65,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	64,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	26,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552 05.	$1,070,280 75
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,687 20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,950 00
	Cash in Bank	$811,102 26
	Cash in Drawer	447 14
		41,540 00
		$1,407,321 85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 6]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431 15	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D,
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 1123]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 21

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BURKLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	ROWLAND PARRY,

President. Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND.
7 27] Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaiy,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 1 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11.55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10.15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1.30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2.45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5.20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9.15 A. M., 2.05 and 8.40 P. M.

2.05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11.20 A. M., arrive in Philadelphia at 2.05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1.30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6.15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.25 A. M., 5.10 P. M., and 7.40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1 1]

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7.15 A. M., 11 A. M., 3.30 P. M., 4.15 P. M., 4.30 P. M., 7.00 P. M. and 10.30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6.15 A. M., 7.15 A. M., 7.30 and 10.45 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 4.50 and 6.50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7.30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7.15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5.30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6.40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7.45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7.20 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are now not to take heavy wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	7.00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4.30 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	4.05 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12.00 noon.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8.45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10.00 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8.00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6.45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	8.40 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	10.25 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	7.10 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7.40 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	5.00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4.25 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	1.00 P. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Lock Haven	7.15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8.35 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5.40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12.00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6.40 A. M. and Oil City at 9.50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7.00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4.05 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

1 1]

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5.15 and Oxford at 6.06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 8.25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11.15 A. M., Oxford at 12.00 M., and Kennett at 1.06 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2.30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4.20 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

5 11]

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3 00. Excursion Tickets, $4 00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

6 20 tf

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 3, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8.00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10.00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12.10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2.30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4.00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5.30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5.40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7.30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7.30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11.15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1.15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7.10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7.10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8.20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9.20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12.40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	3.20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4.10 P. M.
Day Express	6.20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9.50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

4 29 EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	2 25 (1st class, 2 25) (2d class, 1 50)
At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.	
At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.	
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.	
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11 30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.	
At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11 30 P. M., for Florence.	
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11 30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.	
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11 30 P. M., for Fish House.	

The 1 and 11 30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4 30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $5.

At 8, 10 15 and 11 A. M., 2 30, 3 30, 4 30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10 15 A. M., 2 30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10 15 A. M., 2 30, 4 30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Scheneks.

At 10 15 A. M., 2 30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M., 2 30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1 20 A. M., and 1 30 and 6 30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1 30 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

Jny 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9 00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12 25 P. M.
3 00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7 15 P. M.
4 00 P. M. Express. Due 7 05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6 30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10 07 A. M.
9 00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12 07 P. M.
5 00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8 25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7 00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5 00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8 00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9 00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
2 00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3 30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger,
4 00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6 00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9 20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7 00 A. M. until 5 00 P. M. Freight received before 9 00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue

7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6 20, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10, 8, 9 40, and 11 40 A. M. 1 40 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 50 A. M. 12 40, 5 40, and 9 22 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11 05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¼, 6¾, 8 05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6 40, 7, 7 30, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¼, 6¾, and 8¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2 30 and 7 15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 2 30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11 05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¼, 6¾, 8 05, 9¾, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6 10, 7¼, 8 20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M. 2 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREE

"The Revenue Law and Distilled Spirits."

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

I don't know how or where you got the information contained in your editorial of Saturday, in regard to the "Revenue Laws and Distilled Spirits," but the facts stated are correct from the beginning to the end of the article. The frauds that have been perpetrated on the Government in the distillation of spirits have been enormous. But that is not the worst of it. It has been the means of corrupting and demoralizing a large portion of our community. Men of means and respectability, who would not wish to be known as participants in these frauds, are the actual owners of these distilleries. They furnish the means and set some unknown man up in the business, which is carried on in his name. They share the profits, and they know those profits can only be obtained by defrauding the Government.

As you justly say, there need be no fraud in this business, if the Government has competent and honest officials. The product of the still can be correctly estimated from the quantity of material used, and the quantity of material can be ascertained from the number of gallons found in each fermenting vat. Take what may be called a small distillery, for example. It has one mash-tub, known from its dimensions to be of twenty-five bushels, fifty bushels, or one hundred bushels capacity. In this tub a mash of much less quantity than its capacity cannot be made to advantage. It takes six or seven hours to make the mash. A small mash cannot be made as easily in the tub as a mash of the tub's capacity. The same time, the same labor, and the same quantity of fuel are required to make a small mash as a large one. It is not probable, therefore, that a distiller would make a mash of much less material than the capacity of his tub.

For this one mash-tub the distillery must have six or seven fermenting vats. Each vat will hold one mash, and it will not do to put a mash made one day in the same vat with a mash made the day before. A mash must remain in the vat three or four days before the beer is ready to run through the still. It is known that the distiller uses a certain quantity of water for each bushel of grain, and as the vats are all numbered, and the dimensions of them exactly taken, it is a very easy matter for the Assistant Assessor, who visits the distillery daily, and measures the quantity of the mash found in each fermenting vat, to ascertain with an approach to correctness the quantity of grain used in each mash, and consequently the number of gallons of whisky that ought to come from the still.

The distiller is required by the law to make an entry in his distiller's book of the quantity of grain put into each mash. And it is the Assistant Assessor's duty to make and report to the Assessor every day the entry from the book and the quantity of mash found in each fermenting vat. When these do not correspond the Collector seizes the distillery, and the Assessor proceeds to make an assessment of the tax on the whisky that ought to be produced from the mash in the vats.

All your recommendations are good, but most of them are already provided for by the existing laws and regulations. I especially agree with you in your last proposition that "all restrictions as to meters, cistern room, etc., be abolished," and that distillers be allowed to draw off their whisky whenever they please. It is only necessary to know the quantity of material in the vats, and the quantity of whisky they return, to be able to assess them for all they make. B.

A Singular Occurrence—A Vessel Deserted on the Ocean.

A correspondent of the *Gazette*, of the Russian Academy, writing from Archangel, says that the slow approach of summer this year has occasioned disastrous consequences to a number of vessels which are accustomed to visit that port. He then mentions the following extraordinary circumstances attending the arrival of a ship:—

On June 26 there arrived a vessel, the captain of which declared, at the Custom House, that he neither knew its owner, whence it came, nor its destination. The captain, an Englishman, of the name of Turef, made the following deposition:—On June 17 quitted the port of Tramsoe, on the English ship Eident, bound for Archangel. On June 18 the course of the vessel was obstructed by fields of ice to such a degree that she could not be extricated.

On the following day the Eident had suffered so many reverses that she was in danger of foundering, and the Captain and all hands would have perished had it not been for the approach of the English ship Industry, on board of which they were taken by Captain Macbeth. On going on board nothing was saved from the Eident. Twenty-four hours subsequently the Industry hailed a ship moving along in full sail. No response was given, as not a soul could be discovered on her deck. The strange vessel, which proved to be the Da Capo, had seven and a half feet of water in her hold, but had suffered no other damage.

Captain Turef and his crew were transferred on board, after having pumped out the water, and continued their voyage until they arrived at Archangel. All that can be learned of the mysterious vessel is confined to its name. Whether it had been abandoned, or had been the scene of some terrible maritime drama, nobody knows, no document having been found on board giving any clue to its ownership. Strange to say, there was a sufficiency of provisions for the remainder of the voyage.—*Journal de St. Petersbourg, July 11.*

The Crops in Europe.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

The *Mark Lane Express*, which is the best of English authorities as to the foreign crops, gives a generally unfavorable account of the crop prospect of England and on the Continent. Up to the 12th of last month the weather in England was favorable to growing crops of all kinds. Since then storms and rain had done serious damage, and a few more days "would work incalculable mischief." A similar calamity had befallen the crops in France, which had looked very promisingly.

Both in England and France the old crops of grain have been very much reduced, and the *Express* says that this holds true of the rest of Europe. In Spain, Italy, and Algeria the drought has been extremely damaging to the crops. To make the matter worse for these countries, the last shipments from Southern Russia have been received.

It is no wonder, then, that the French markets advanced, the English following more slowly in the wake. Both France and England will be competitors for the new crop of grain, and must depend, far more largely than they expected, on the United States. It will be impossible for us, however, to supply a large demand before the close of inland navigation.

Perhaps the unexpected demand may give a new stimulus to shipments by way of the Mississippi. Many millions of bushels of grain could be sent abroad by this route, from the States along our great river. Even Mississippi will have a large surplus to export.

Posthumous Eccentricities.

The remains of the late Mr. Borlase Wingfield, wine and spirit merchant, East View, Sharples, were interred at the family vault at Christ Church, Harwood, England, lately. A most singular request has been made by the deceased gentleman—that his horse, to which he was much attached, should follow him to the grave, afterwards have a good feed of corn, and then be destroyed. This was strictly carried out. The horse, with the closed carriage of the deceased, followed in the rear of the funeral procession, and the next day, after being well fed with corn, it was taken to the side of a pit which had been dug in a field adjoining the residence of Mr. Wingfield, and there "blown" by Mr. Roger Hampson, veterinary surgeon, Nelson square. The operation was performed in the following manner:—The jugular vein was opened, and an iron pipe having been inserted in the vein, the pipe was blown down until the horse expired, which occurred in about half a minute. Mr. Wingfield had also requested that the whole of his domestic animals might be destroyed at the same time, and buried with the horse. Two cats were accordingly drowned, and the remains of a faithful dog, which died about a month ago, were exhumed, and all were buried in one grave. Mr. Wingfield has left a bequest to the whole of his servants. They are not to be destroyed.—*N. Y. Evening Gazette.*

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

The tickets for the California election, Wednesday, September 4, are as follows:—

Republican.	*Democratic.*
FOR GOVERNOR.	
George C Gorham.	Henry H. Haight.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
John P. Jones.	William Holden.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.	
William H. Parks.	H. L. Nichols.
FOR CONTROLLER.	
Josiah Howell.	Robert Watt.
FOR TREASURER.	
*Romualdo Pacheco.	Antonio F. Coronel.
FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL.	
Charles F. Reed.	John W. Host.
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
*John G. McCullough.	Joseph Hamilton.
FOR HARBOR COMMISSIONER.	
Charles Clayton.	James H. Cutler.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.	
E. G. Waite.	George Seckel.
FOR STATE PRINTER.	
D. O. McCarthy.	Daniel W. Gelwicks.
Dist. FOR CONGRESS.	
1. †Timothy G. Phelps.	S. B. Axtell.
2. *William Higby.	James W. Coffroth.
3. Chancellor Hartson.	James A. Johnson.

[For the October Judicial Election.]

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.	
*John Currey.	Royal T. Sprague.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
*John Swett.	O. P. Fitzgerald.

*For re-election. †Ex. M. C.

A "revised Republican ticket," more popularly known as the "Long Hair ticket" (as the regular Republican is called the "Short Hair"), bears the names of Caleb T. Fay, of San Francisco, for Governor; Benj. R. Nickerson, of San Francisco, for Secretary of State; William Jones, of El Dorado, for Controller; and Ed. C. Jeffries, of San Francisco, for State Printer; but in all other respects conforms to the regular nominations.

The objection to Mr. Gorham is that he is an adventurous youth, put forward in the interest of the great moneyed corporations. Mr. Gorham was, only four or five years ago, a reporter on the San Francisco *Alta*; subsequently Private Secretary to Governor Low; and is now Clerk of the United States Circuit Court. The objection to William H. Parks and Josiah Howell, candidates for Secretary of State and Controller, respectively, is that they abused their powers as members of the State Central Committee to so apportion the Convention and manipulate its earlier proceedings, that Gorham won by a fraudulent and meagre majority. The objection to Mr. McCarthy, of the San Francisco *Flag*, candidate for State Printer, is that he is a poltroon, and his paper a "rat" office, and beggar at all doors. John Bidwell, a member of the last Congress, and probably the wealthiest agriculturist on the Pacific slope, was the rival candidate in the Convention that nominated Gorham, and undoubtedly embodied the preferences of four-fifths of the party. He was subsequently named on the bolters' ticket, for Governor, but declined, and counsels union in support of the regular nominations. The bolters' Convention, although encouraged by the most powerful Republican newspapers of the State, as the San Francisco *Bulletin*, the Sacramento *Union*, etc., represented only fourteen counties, and by the declaration of Mr. Bidwell the movement looses all its importance, and is reduced to the extremity of taking up Mr. Caleb T. Fay, a San Francisco merchant of much self-esteem and of great pretensions for office never before gratified. All the prominent "Long Hair" politicians, as Governor Low, A. A. Sargent, Frank M. Pixley, etc., now support the Gorham ticket, and we may safely predict its election by full 20,000 majority. This result is understood, if not conceded, to carry with it the re-election of John Conness to the United States Senate.

So far as national questions are concerned, both wings of the Republican party are pronouncedly radical. Mr. Gorham points to speeches and newspaper articles early discovering the treachery of Andrew Johnson, and denouncing his "policy. Senator Conness is one of the Congressional Executive Committee (of radicals), and his public record has been honorable and consistent. The Congressional nominees are Timothy G. Phelps, a member of the first Congress of the war; William Higby, a member of the last two Congresses; and Chancellor Hartson, a new man and a radical.

The Democracy of California, who used to be manipulated by "Duke" Gwin, Judge Terry, John Nugent, etc., have this year thrown off their old leaders, and nominated for Governor Mr. Henry H. Haight, a young San Francisco lawyer (son of the late United States Judge, Fletcher M. Haight), who is already called "the James T. Brady of the California bar." Mr. Haight made "war speeches" during the Rebellion, is a popular orator, and of untarnished personal reputation. The Republican split first encouraged Democratic hopes of his election—now dispelled, however, by the substantial agreement of the dominant party.

About Tomatoes.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Take ripe tomatoes, and scald them just sufficient to allow you to take off the skin; then let them stand for a day, covered with salt; strain them thoroughly to remove the seeds; then to every two quarts add three ounces of cloves, two of black pepper, two nutmegs, and a very little Cayenne pepper, with a little salt; boil the liquor for half an hour, and then let it cool and settle; add a pint of the best cider vinegar, after which bottle it, corking and [sealing it tightly. Keep it always in a cool place.

ANOTHER WAY.—Take one bushel of tomatoes and boil them until they are soft; squeeze them through a fine wire sieve, and add half a gallon of vinegar, one pint and a half of salt, two ounces of cloves, quarter of a pound of allspice, two ounces of Cayenne pepper, three teaspoonsful of black pepper, five heads of garlic skinned and separated; mix together, and boil about three hours, or until reduced to about one-half; then bottle without straining.

TOMATO SOUP.—Wash, scrape, and cut small the red part of three large carrots, three heads of celery, four large onions, two large turnips; put them into a saucepan, with a teaspoonful of butter, and half a pound of lean, new ham; let them stew very gently for an hour; then add three quarts of brown gravy soup and some whole black pepper, with eight or ten ripe tomatoes; let it boil an hour and a half, and pulp it through a sieve; serve it with fried bread cut in dice.

ANOTHER WAY.—One quart of tomatoes after they are sliced, and three pints of water; boil one hour and a half. One tablespoonful of flour; boil a few minutes; butter the size of an egg, and a coffee cup of milk. Just before you take it up, salt and pepper. The addition of a little barley is an improvement.

TOMATO PUDDING.—Pour boiling water on tomatoes; remove the skins. Put in the bottom of the pudding-dish some bread-crumbs, then slice the tomatoes on them, season with sugar, butter, pepper, and salt, add some more bread-crumbs, then the sliced tomatoes and seasoning; and if the tomato does not wet the bread-crumbs, add a little water. Then for a small pudding beat up two eggs and pour over the top. Bake about twenty minutes.

TOMATO WINE.—Take small ripe tomatoes, pick off the stems, put them in a basket or tub, wash clean, then mash well and strain through a linen rag (a bushel will make five gallons of pure); then add two and a half to three pounds of good brown sugar to each gallon, then put it into a cask, and let it ferment as if for raspberry wine. If two gallons of water be added to each bushel of tomatoes, the wine will be as good.

GREEN TOMATO SOY.—To one peck of green tomatoes, sliced thin, add one pint of salt; stand twenty-four hours, then strain and put them on the fire, with twelve raw onions, one ounce of black pepper, one ounce of allspice, quarter of a pound of ground mustard, half a pound of white mustard seed, and a little Cayenne pepper. Cover with vinegar, and boil until as thick as jam, stirring constantly to prevent burning.

TO BROIL TOMATOES.—Wash and wipe the tomatoes, and put them on the gridiron over live coals, with the stem down. When that side is brown, turn them and let them cook through. Put them on a hot dish and send quickly to table, to be there seasoned to taste.

TO BAKE TOMATOES.—Season them with salt and pepper; flour them over, put them in a deep plate with a little butter, and bake in a stove.

French Rogues.

At the beginning of the year there were 1504 convicts in the galleys of Toulon. Last year 1031 arrived and 1309 went away. Of the former number, 475 had never previously been punished, 438 had been imprisoned, 106 had suffered transportation or its equivalent, 2 had escaped from the galleys, and 3 came back after having been lent to the courts.

With regard to the offenses of the present inmates, it is recorded that 665 thieved, 303 murdered, 194 assaulted women, 79 set fire to their neighbors' property, 63 assassinated their neighbors, 33 wounded their men, but did not kill them, 27 forged, 18 pillaged, 15 poisoned, 8 coined money, 6 committed parricide, 6 are political offenders, 4 are military offenders, 2 cheated their creditors, 2 were convicted of "extortion with violence," and 1 had two wives.

The terms are as follows:—Two will stay in the galleys five years, 857 from six to ten years, 186 from eleven to fifteen years, 319 from sixteen to twenty years, 12 from twenty-one to fifty years, and 218 will stay until death or pardon releases them.

With regard to age—66 are between sixteen and twenty years, 508 between twenty and thirty, 473 between thirty and forty, 438 between forty and fifty, and 259 are over fifty; 832 are bachelors, 658 are married, and 104 are widowers; 1503 were born in wedlock, 68 were illegitimate, and 23 were foundlings; 921 cannot read or write, 499 can read and write a little, 152 can read and write with ease, and 22 are well educated.

All trades are represented among them. 427 were country laborers, 215 worked by the day in town, 74 were masons, 71 house servants, 23 coachmen, 54 shopkeepers, 44 weavers, 77 shoemakers, and 27 tailors. 1086 are of French birth, 353 were born in Algiers, 17 in the colonies, and 138 in foreign countries. In the matter of religion, 1162 are Roman Catholics, 35 Protestants, 76 Mohammedans, and 4 Pagans. Whether their varied theological beliefs are consulted in the composition of the galley chaplaincy, the paper from which we borrow these statistics does not mention.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
5 8 tf Proprietor

Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
7 8 PROPRIETOR.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BY JOSEPH E. HUGHES, formerly of the Ocean House. One square from the depot and the ocean. Board $3 per day, or $16 to $18 per week [7 28mthaf0t

EXCURSIONS.

MOONLIGHT ON THE SEA.

MUNDY'S

TENTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

TO ATLANTIC CITY.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1867.

Parties from the workshops, from the mills, manufactories, halls of industry, the hard-working, honest, toiling mechanics, and their wives and children, who cannot leave their business through the week, have now an excellent opportunity to visit the famed City by the Sea, remain over Sunday, and lose no time.

A sufficient number of comfortable passenger cars have been secured for the occasion.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Last boat leaves Vine Street Ferry at 8 P. M.

Returning, will arrive in Philadelphia at 6 o'clock MONDAY MORNING.

REMEMBER, THIS IS THE ONLY MOONLIGHT EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

8 15 9t D. H. MUNDY.

SPLENDID MUSIC.

THE FAIRMOUNT STEAMBOAT COMPANY have engaged

B. ECKHARDT'S SPLENDID BOSTON BRASS BAND

To play every afternoon (during this week) on the steamers plying between Fairmount and the Falls.

Boats leave Fairmount wharf every half hour.

Round trip tickets 25 cents. 8 15 3t

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY.—The fine new steamer S. M. FELTON will leave CHESNUT Street wharf on SATURDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, returning on MONDAY. Excursion Tickets, $3·50, including carriage hire; each way, $2·50. 8 15 2t

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7·30 A. M.

Fare.....$2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "

Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.

G. H. HUDDELL.

N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street. 8 13 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 13 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, DEL.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.

7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 23 rp

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 2m6p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Manch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 15

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,

AT

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information call at

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,

8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, 5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

LITTLE DORRIT,

ONLY $1·00.

EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE "DIAMOND DICKENS," ONLY $1·00.

CALLED TO ACCOUNT. By Annie Thomas.

GOOD STORIES FOR HOME AND TRAVEL

MARIE ANTOINETTE,

Eighth volume of the series of Historical Novels,

BY MRS MUHLBACH.

Choice reading in that favorite Weekly,

EVERY SATURDAY, FOR AUGUST 17,
FIVE CENTS. FIVE CENTS.

Just opened, a new and fine assortment of

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Of English and French Groups, Landscapes, and THE BLACK CROOK BALLET,

AT CLOSING OUT PRICES

G. W. PETCHER,

808 CHESNUT STREET, 808

PHILADELPHIA.

Another large assortment of new perfect, and popular BOOKS, has been added to our list of

$2 BOOKS FOR 50 CENTS. [8 10 stuth3t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of

STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE

To be found at their manufactory, No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.

Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—

GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. SMYTH & ADAIR,

6 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St. Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [8 21 thstu

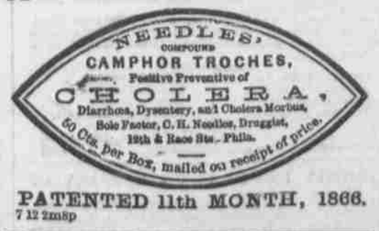
FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRable suburban Cottages for sale. Immediat possession. W. H. STOKES,
Insurance Office,
8 8 1m* Germantown

BOARDING.

SUMMER BOARDING.—VACANCIES FOR A few Boarders at MRS. HARVEY'S, Eagle Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Refer to LEE & WALKER, No. 722 CHESNUT Street. 8 10 3t

KEEP THEM AT HAND!


NEEDLES'
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 12 2m8p

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS

OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.

These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of

CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,

Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH. Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuth3mrp

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

August 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [8 15 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 75

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

August 16, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask, Venetian, list, Dutch hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [8 10 5t

14 BALES WOOLLEN YARN.

14 bales superior quality woollen yarn, at 11 o'clock.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

August 20, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [8 14 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26,

Will include

THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, Stable and Coach-house and Lot, 22 feet front by 240 feet deep to a 40 feet wide street, No. 1316 Spruce street; was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, with extra conveniences, and is in perfect order.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased—STONE MESSUAGE and LOT, Allen's lane, Germantown.

GERMANTOWN—Three Modern Dwellings, with every city convenience, Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Herman street.

Three Building LOTS, Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Herman street.

Frame Carpenter Shop, two stories, and Lot of Ground, in rear of No. 10 Herman street. [8 10 17t3t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street, Real Estate, Stocks Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [87

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS, FINE BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES, OFFICE TABLES, MARBLE MANTEL, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold an assortment of superior furniture, comprising parlor and library suites, in plush, reps, and hair cloth; chamber suites, finished in oil large bookcases and sideboards, China, Glassware, etc

Also, Furniture from families declining housekeeping.

PIANOS.

Also, one rosewood piano, 7-octave.
One mahogany piano-forte.

MANTEL.

Also, one white marble mantel, with grate [15

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE FOR FALL OF 1867, OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN, AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, RIBBONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE.

On Wednesday morning,

August 21, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found full lines of new and desirable goods for the approaching season, to which the early and particular attention of the trade is invited. [8 15 5t

Samples and catalogues early on morning of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

PERFECTLY DRY.

ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.

BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,

SECOND-HAND SAFES.

SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuth3m

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons.

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

VINEYARDS—Los Angelos, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old.—This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Samples to be had free at the store of JOHNSON HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 23 North SIXTH Street DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street.

Invalids Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are Preferred to other Wines.

Principal Office, A. SPEER, No. 245 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N. Y. Sold by Druggists. 7 22 tuthathsmlp